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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1871. NO. 92.

## FIRST EDITION.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Circulation of the Bank of France.**

PARIS, December 23.—The bill to increase the circulation of the Bank of France, for the relief of trade and commerce, was still pending in the Assembly when it adjourned. The committee, which has the measure in charge, while agreeing to its principles, have not as yet determined upon the amount by which the circulation is to be augmented. An increase of $2,700,000 francs will probably be adopted in the end.

**Archbishop McCloskey Gets a Cardinal's Hat.**

ROME, December 23.—It is understood that Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, was elevated to the rank of Cardinal of the Church in the Secret Consistory, which was lately held in the Vatican.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

PARIS, December 23.—The name of Boileau is now mentioned in connection with the ministry to Washington, Ferry's nomination having been withdrawn. The rumor that General Cissey would go to Washington is unfounded.

The Prefect of the Department of Bouches Du Rhone has dissolved the Council of Arles and annulled its acts, because of its mismanagement of finances.

The sale of the violently radical newspaper *La Republique Radicale*, in Marseilles, has been prohibited.

VERSAILLES, December 23.—The National Assembly has adjourned until the 5th of January.

ROME, December 23.—The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of preconization in the cases of twenty-eight newly appointed Bishops, including nineteen Italians and three Frenchmen.

LONDON, December 24. — Noon. — The Prince of Wales passed a quiet night. He is gradually gaining strength.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, December 23.—The steamships Holsatia, Wisconsin and Norway have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, December 23.—The steamer Helvetia has arrived.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, 2:30 P. M. December 23.—Consols—money 92⅞; account 92⅞. Bonds—5-20s, 92; 92⅛; 5-30s, 85; 93⅛; 5-20s, 87; 90⅜; 10-40s, 91⅝.

FRANKFORT, December 23.—5-20s, 92; 92⅜.

PARIS, December 23.—Rentes 57½, francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9⅞; mid. Red winter wheat 11s 6d; flour 25s8s. Cheese 64s.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Pennsylvania Central After Georgia Roads.**

AUGUSTA, GA., December 23.—During the past two days the Directors of the Georgia and representatives of the Georgia Central Railroads have been conferencing here. The cause of the conference is that the Pennsylvania Central has been endeavoring to lease three lines leading from Atlanta to Selma, in which the Georgia and Georgia Central are both largely interested. The Pennsylvania Central is said to have made proposals to the Georgia Railroad towards getting its consent to lease. The Georgia Central is now endeavoring to prevent any arrangement of this kind, and offers other terms to the Georgia Railroad. It is believed that the terms will be accepted and the Pennsylvania Central fail to get control of the lines.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A small area of cloud and possibly rain will probably advance from the South Atlantic coast northeastward on Monday, and a falling barometer with partially cloudy weather and rising temperature from New England westward to Michigan; southwesterly winds prevail very generally east of the Mississippi, veering to the west and northwest from Michigan and Missouri to Minnesota, with cloud and snow in the latter State; the local barometer will move northeast over Lake Huron. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

In the Supreme Court at Boston, Saturday, application was made for an injunction to restrain the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad from issuing two millions additional stock, authorized by the stockholders on the 12th inst. The argument was fixed for next Saturday.

Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Buffalo Saturday afternoon, and was received with enthusiastic welcome. Ex-President Fillmore delivered the welcoming address at the Buffalo Club Rooms. The Duke will be shown to-day the mode of receiving and delivering grain at one of the elevators.

A snow bird match was shot on the 22d at Toronto, Canada, between Captain Bogardus, champion shot of the United States, and James Ward, of Toronto. Ward shot sixty-six birds out of one hundred, Bogardus sixty-five. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the result, as it is believed that both men could have done better.

A locomotive on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad exploded on Saturday, killing the engineer, M. S. Collins, and fireman, named Vought.

Caroline Adams, formerly housekeeper of Estell's house at Ridgefield, N. J., has been arrested on suspicion of being accessory to the robbery of the house of some $8,000 worth of bonds last week. An intimate associate of the Adams woman, named Lambert, her man, has also been arrested and jailed at Hackensack.

William J. Purcell, ex-Judge of the Orphans Court of the District of Columbia, died Friday last.

Sidney E. Morse, brother of Professor Morse, died died in New York on Saturday, aged seventy-eight.

A special to the *World*, from Montreal, says that a meeting of the Canadian stockholders of the Erie Railway has been held here to form combinations against the ring and present management.

The McGehan homicide case, at Dayton, Ohio, went to jury Saturday afternoon, and the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The condition of Jesse Grant, the President's father, is improving, and it is thought he will recover.

About noon Saturday a terrific tornado passed about four miles below New Albany, Indiana, leaving down timber and destroying seven hundred feet of trestle work on the Air Line Railroad. The timbers of the trestle work were twisted like whip cords. Men on the road in buggies in the track of the storm had a lively experience. Horses, buggies and men were lifted up and carried forty feet, but escaped unhurt.

A resolution has been introduced in the City Council of St. Louis for the appointment of a commission of three well known citizens to examine into the qualifications of appointees of the Mayor, after the fashion of the Government civil service reform.

The heavy wind which prevailed Saturday afternoon did considerable damage to buildings in course of erection in Chicago. Several of the inside walls of the *Tribune* building were more or less damaged. Norton's new building on Washington street, which had been carried up four stories, was almost completely demolished. A chimney on Lasalle street was tumbled down and one man buried under it and killed. Several other buildings were slightly damaged.

A man named M. B. Pierce, who, it scoffs, was formerly in Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, was found dead in his room at the Union Hotel, St. Louis, on Saturday, with a pistol shot wound in his left breast and a pistol lying on the floor. A letter to the landlord of the hotel was found on the table, which says: "Do as you please with my remains, but my wish is that you take my effects and by their sale realize enough to get me covered up under the snow and frost. My effects will cancel all expenditures, for all I want is a box and a hole. I am sheriff of Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, and I want to be buried before you communicate with my friends. My reason for doing this is the business of nobody but myself." Another letter addressed to his deputy, Robert Cosgrave, desires the latter to settle his affairs as best he can, and to do all for his wife and babies that is possible. A letter from his wife refers to some matters from which it is inferred that Pierce was in pecuniary trouble, in consequence of which he may have left home. Only sixty cents were found among his effects.

A San Francisco dispatch states that excitement over a terrible storm said to have been predicted by the signal bureau has spread generally over the State. The attache of the signal corps states positively that he only expressed the private opinion that after a few days of unsettled weather there would be a storm. The report was so current that extraordinary preparations were made at Sacramento and elsewhere for the expected flood.

A violent wind storm prevailed at Indianapolis on Saturday, doing considerable damage to buildings. A portion of the roof of St. John's Cathedral was crushed by the falling of the upper part of one of the front towers. At Lafayette a large number of buildings were unroofed, including the Second National Bank building, postoffice and telegraph office.

Alexis and suite attended a choral festival given by five hundred children in Buffalo yesterday. Catacazy left the royal party at Detroit and returned to his family at Washington.

The severest gale experienced for years visited Buffalo Saturday evening, doing considerable damage.

THE Executive Board of the "Pennsylvania Equal Rights League" met in Philadelphia Friday evening last. Plans for future operations were discussed, and a resolution was adopted calling on subordinate leagues in the State to be in readiness to assemble at the time and place to be designated by the board, when well-digested, thorough plans will be submitted for future government, and the securing of the franchises is a lever to remove the evils which oppress so terribly the colored people. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bowser, Bustill, White and Adger, fully indorsing these views, and urging that the league shall place the condition of the colored vote no longer on empty promises, but on the ground of equal rights alone, and calling on colored men throughout the State to vote for no man that will not base the rights he demands for himself. A resolution was adopted indorsing General Grant and his impartial administration of the laws.

THE Democrats in Congress were anxious to have printed the bill of expenses of the Ku-Klux Committee. They thought it would prove a grand campaign document for their party, but it turns out that the Democratic members of the committee put in the heaviest bills, and got the most money. Mr. Beck lead off with $1,219 80; next in amount is Mr. F. P. Blair, who drew $1,069 80; and the third is Mr. Van Trump, who was paid $1,040. Senator Scott, the chairman, drew $713 60, and the other Republican members from $300 to $1,000 each. The heaviest bills paid by the committee were for reporting the testimony, which cost $10,541.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Gen. Schenck Withdraws from the Emma Mine.

### Prospects of the Amnesty Bill.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1871.

**Solicitor General Bristow has Resigned.**

To take effect at once. A statement was printed here to-day to the effect that it was caused by his not receiving Mr. Akerman's place. The fact is, he tendered his resignation last September, before it was supposed Akerman would resign; but at the earnest request of the President withdrew it temporarily. For several months he has held the office at great personal sacrifice, and now retires against the wishes of the President and much to the regret of the Supreme Court. His retirement was prompted solely by a desire formed some months since to continue the practice of his profession.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1871.

**A Word of Explanation.**

Now that the smoke of the late fight in the Senate over retrenchment and reform has passed away, and charges are being made that the whole movement originated in hostility to the administration, a few words of explanation in this connection are necessary. On the morning that Congress convened the idea occured to Mr. Trumbull to offer a resolution reorganizing the old Retrenchment Committee; and without consultation with any one, he proceeded to draft the resolution which he subsequently offered. It was almost a verbatim copy of the resolution printed in the *Globe*, authorizing the appointment of the Committee of which Carl Schurz was Chairman under Andy Johnson's administration, and he disclaims any of the significance subsequently attached to it by Messrs. Conkling, Morton and Sherman as an anti-administration course. So far as Mr. Schurz is concerned, or any of those Republicans who voted for its adoption, the first they knew of the resolution was when Trumbull reported it in open session.

**Gen. Schenck Withdraws from the Emma Mine.**

Gen. Schenck has sent formal notice to the State Department that he has withdrawn from the Emma Mine. Upon the first strictures of the press of this country concerning the matter reaching him, he at once wrote to Secretary Fish, expressing surprise at the view taken. The State Department, in reply, indicated a wish that he should withdraw himself with the enterprise in question, which he immediately complied with.

**The Central Branch Subsidy.**

The old question of granting additional Subsidy bonds and lands to the Achison or Central branch of the Union Pacific will soon be presented to the new Attorney-General for an opinion. Last summer it was submitted from the Interior Department to Mr. Akerman, who returned a written opinion against the legality of further subsidy. He was next requested to reverse his decision, but declined to do so. The matter was afterwards left to Secretaries Delano and Boutwell for joint consideration. It is now understood that, as they decline to take the responsibility of favoring a subsidy without legal advice, the case will be sent to Attorney General Williams soon after he enters upon his duties. The amount of bonds and lands involved is from six to eight millions of dollars.

**Bonded Barges.**

In addition to one barge company already bonded for transporting imported merchandize upon the Mississippi river, another company on the Mississippi river have made application to be bonded. Their terms have been accepted and the requisite bonds forwarded for execution and return for approval in time for the spring traffic.

**The Amnesty Bill.**

After the Holiday recess, Senator Shurz proposes to offer an amendment to the Amnesty bill now before the Senate, striking out all after the first clause. Such Republican Senators as Wilson and Sherman are in favor of this amendment. Mr. Sumner is confident that his Civil Rights amendment will eventually be adopted, and he intimates that enough republican Senators have pledged themselves to vote therefor to insure its success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1871.

HAS CERTAINLY WITHDRAWN.

Information has been received by a recent mail confirmatory of the report that Mr. Lowndes has withdrawn from the Directorship of the Emma mine.

WASHINGTON'S NATAL DAY.

The order of the United American Mechanics will celebrate Washington's birthday in this city by a grand banquet, ball, &c., at which delegates from Councils in all the States will be present.

LOBBYIST DENIED HIS FEE.

Judge Wilson, in the Equity Court, in the case of L. P. Child against Mr. Sanford, the defendant's demurrer and dismissed the bill. The question was whether the Court and Sheriff would enforce a contract for a contingent fee, which contemplated the procuring the passage of an act of Congress. Trist sought to obtain a fee from Child under these circumstances.

SENATOR SUMNER'S CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Amnesty bill, restricting the holding of the Presidential office to one term is likely to lead to a warm discussion in the Senate when the measure comes up. Inside parties say that the opposition to it, and announce their intention to try to secure its defeat.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

Official advices show that our Minister, Mr. Bassett, has recommended the appointment of a consul against his want of good faith, shown in the absence of neutrality in the domestic strife in San Domingo. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that his Government takes a lively interest in the independence of San Domingo, and does nothing to foment discord therein. The Minister is said to have failed to bring out of office the present incumbents. Any officer, from the Aldermen down, may be called up for examination by any judge in regard to the disposition of public money.

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The Sheriff was notified by Tweed's attorney that the original bondsmen will justify on Tuesday.

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Thomas Lanken, conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad, was murdered last night by Patrick Sullivan, a discharged driver, with a car hook. Hallorhan escaped.

EXPLOSION AT THE GAS WORKS.

About six o'clock, last evening, the purifying house attached to the Metropolitan Gas Company's Works, on Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, exploded with a tremendous concussion. The building was demolished, and the ruins were immediately afterward discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished without communicating to any other portion of the works. The cause of the explosion was gas escaping in the purifying department and igniting in a body. The concussion was terrific; windows were smashed by scores in tenement houses near the spot. Those of the explosion was like that supposed to be made by an earthquake. No one was injured except Patrick McGrath, fireman, and he seriously. A frightful calamity was avoided by the presence of mind of one of the employees of the company, who, shutting the gates leading to the mains, thus cut off the gas from the houses. But for this precaution there might have been gas explosions all over the district. The escape of the workmen employed in this branch of the works was due to a very fortunate circumstance. A few days ago an alteration was made in their hours of labor, so that they were enabled to knock off at 5:30 P. M. instead of 6. Had the old rule as to hours been in force, hundreds of lives would have been sacrificed. From Thirty-fourth street to Sixty-fifth street on the West Side, and to Fifty-seventh street in one part and Sixty-fifth in another portion of the East Side, the streets and stores were left in total darkness. This state of affairs will probably last a week. The loss is $30,000, insured.

**Pork Packing in the West.**

(From the Chicago Journal.)

The packing of hogs at this point continues with unabated activity. Our packers have thus far this season cut up 350,000 hogs, against 257,000 at the corresponding period last season. The packing at at Cincinnati for the season to date is 485,000; of Milwaukee, 196,282; of Louisville, 220,000; of Indianapolis, 67,000, and of Peoria, 85,000.

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## THE OIL REGIONS.

**Cosmopolitan Well at Scrubgrass Burned on Saturday—Gas City—New Wells on the Huff Farm—Matters at Big Sandy, Bully Hill, &c., &c.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

SCRUBGRASS, PA., December 23, 1871.

The Cosmopolitan well at this place, belonging to Botsford & Co., took fire this morning by an explosion of the gas while drilling, severely burning six men, including one of the owners, Mr. Botsford. They have had every attention paid to them at the Gregory house, and the physicians in attendance think they will all ultimately recover. The derrick was entirely destroyed, but the fire has been extinguished. The well has been flowing for several days through the casing, not having been quite completed and bids fair to be a large well. Repairs have already been commenced.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: Of the many wonderful places in the oil region Gas City, Cranberry township, this county, is the most remarkable. It is so called Gas City on account of the large amount of gas flowing from its wells, of which there are between forty and forty producing. The town has about forty houses, composed principally of hardware stores, groceries, restaurants, etc., and they are all heated and lighted by the gas from one well. Each well, in addition, has gas enough to make steam for its engine and to light the engine house—and each engine house for light uses as much gas as would supply a large hotel—wastes more gas than would light a town the size of Franklin. At each well there is tubing run from the hole to some distance from the rig through which the waste gas is burned at an elevation of about twenty feet. Under this light, at this time of the year, there is a green spot, with living grass, of about 200 feet in circumference, kept green constantly by the heat of the burning gas. The absence of coal gives the engine house and rigs a cleanly and attractive appearance.

The *Derrick* of Saturday says: The Adams, Mercer & Co. well, No. 3, on the Huff farm, was completed yesterday and started off with a production of fifty barrels. It is expected the well when fully tested will work up to sixty or seventy-five barrels. Well No. 4, closely adjoining, will be completed in a few days and premises also to be a good well—probably as good as No. 3.

The following items are from the Franklin *Citizen*:

A well on the James Foster farm, Bully Hill, owned by Warren & Co., commenced pumping on Wednesday of last week, and is yielding sixty barrels of oil per day.

A well owned by Prentice, Crawford, Barbour & Co., on the Strogun tract, was completed on Wednesday, and will prove a large well. The sand rock is of an excellent quality, and the well is full of oil.

The Bully Hill territory is meeting the highest expectations of the operators who have invested largely, and promises to be an expensive oil field.

A large extent of territory lying south of Big Sandy, from the river back to the village of Springville, on the road leading from this city to Butler, is being purchased by speculators. Surveys, in accordance with a new "belt" theory, have been made through the section in this country indicated, and a number of wells will be put down next spring.

The cement casing in Clarke's well at Tryone is unabated, and wells are being located as far up that stream as Clarington; on the boundary line between Forest and Clarion counties, and in a few months a great extent of territory will be enveloped.

A correspondent informs us that a well located on Deckard's Run, Canal township, which had been abandoned for some time, has recently been drilled to a depth of 555 feet, when good oil rock was struck, and the well will be tested in a few days.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday has the following: R. C. McPherson & Co. on Wednesday struck a new well on the Black farm, near Parker's, which is rated at about fifty barrels per day. They have also another well nearly ready for testing which promises finely. This makes ten wells sunk by the McPhersons since April on the Black farm, in which have proved highly remunerative.

The Fisher well at Cash Up, lately reported a dry hole, is now said to be producing nearly a hundred barrels per day.

The Emery Bros. have a well in the fourth sand that is shooting gas and oil, and promises to be a large producer when struck.

The *Record* of Friday says: Another big flowing well was struck at Cash Up, yesterday, and it is said to be yielding nearly as much oil as the McLaughlin well, flowing semidaily through the casing. It is owned by the Emery Bros., of Titusville.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 23.

MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Board of Apportionment this afternoon authorized the Comptroller to issue bonds to the amount of $600,000, to meet the requisition of the Park Department, and $450,000 New York bridge bonds.

The Assistant Aldermen elected in November last took their official oaths this morning, but the Mayor declined to file them, referring the members to the legal tribunals.

Connolly's counsel took no steps to-day to secure the release of their client. They represent it more advisable to have the ex-Comptroller remain in Ludlow street jail than be transferred in the tombs, which would be the result if Judge Bedford committed him without bail under pending indictments.

There were no new developments to-day in connection with the ring troubles. The rumor that Cornelius Corson had fled is generally credited. It is not probable that Tweed will resign either the office of Commissioner of the Parks Department or that of Tammany grand sachem. His friends say that he will remain to the last ditch, but he will profit by the example of Connolly, who was thrown into prison on his retirement from office.

The small-pox statistics this week show an increase of cases and two more deaths than the past week before. The cases for the week were sixty-eight. No cases since yesterday.

A lad only eighteen years old, giving the name of Harry W. Andrews, and who states that he is from Cincinnati, was arrested to-day for forging a check for two hundred dollars. He had been stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Several ancient clerks in the Finance Department and other subordinates in the Supreme Court were removed to-day.

Arrived, Ismails, from Mediterranean, and Cambria, from Hamburg.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

The Committee of Seventy have perfected a new charter for the city, to be presented for action to the next legislature. It provides that the corporate powers of the city shall be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the Aldermen to be elected in April, forty-five in number, one being elected annually in each Senatorial district. After being elected provisions are made that the Board shall not vote public moneys to any charitable institution unless recommended by the heads of the charitable department, and then only by a two-thirds vote; an abstract of the doings of the Aldermen to be published in a pamphlet to be known as the City Record, instead of advertising the proceedings in detail as at present; no money to be drawn from the City Treasury unless voted by the Board. The other sections provide for vesting the powers in the Board of Aldermen now exercised by several Commissions. Entire executive powers are vested in the Mayor and heads of departments, who are appointed by the Mayor: the Mayor to give a financial statement of city to the Aldermen; Mayor's salary to be $15,000, and Aldermen, $5,000. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor. The departments will comprise Public Works, Parks, Docks, Charities and Correction, Finance, Law, Instruction, Police, Health, Fire, and Sinking Fund commission. All departments shall keep a record of daily proceedings, always accessible to the public. The provision establishing a department of Finance provides for a monthly public financial statement, and all books, vouchers, &c., to be open for inspection; and a member of the Finance Commission; all city bonds to be signed by the Mayor, Controller, and two members of the Finance Commission; the books of the Commissioners to be open at all times to taxpayers. The office of City Chamberlain is abolished. All commissioners appointed by the Mayor removable by him at any time. The commissioners appointed by the Aldermen are removable only by the Board. The corporation attorney is required to be a resident of the city ten years prior to his appointment by the Mayor. Provision is made inhibiting the Mayor, Aldermen, any members of the departments, commissions, or any clerks, from being interested in any city contracts, under forfeiture of office and be punished as for misdemeanor; no city officer to hold federal, state or other city office. Quite a number of sections are left to be arranged by the Board, such as those on the finances, filling out of office the present incumbents. Any officer, from the Aldermen down, may be called up for examination by any judge in regard to the disposition of public money.

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## FROM SAUT STE-MARIE.

**Twenty Degrees Below Zero and Plenty of Snow—Vessels Worked Through the Ice—A Season of Disaster on the Lakes.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE-MARIE, December 5, 1871.

Here we are again. Thermometer twenty degrees below zero, ten inches of snow and cut out from the rest of mankind by almost impassible barriers for five months to come.

The last boat down had a hard time getting through the lower end of the St. Mary's river, as the thermometer had gone ten degrees below zero as early as the night of the 26th ult., and it is owing to the fortunate circumstance of that successful river propeller, the Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Railroad line, being the last one down that two propellers and one schooner were not left in the ice on Mud Lake. The two propellers had been icebound for several days, when liberated by the Philadelphia after pressing through ice for about fifteen miles before reaching them, and about six miles after. The Philadelphia was through in two days getting through. Where's the use of getting excited over Hall's expedition to the North Pole? The propellor, Mineral Rock, passed up on the 29th, bound for Silver Islet, on the north shore, via Marquette, and the last we heard from her she was storm bound at White Fish Point, forty miles west of this place. She has a large cargo of supplies for the Silver regions, and should she fail to reach there it is feared that great suffering will be the result. After discharging her cargo she is to take a load of silver ore to Duluth and lay up for the winter. Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, which has visited Lake Superior at so early a date, the trip of the Mineral Rock is one of the most hazardous and doubtful one ever taken on the upper lakes.

The season just closed has been one of the most remarkable on record for storms and their consequent results, damages to the shipping interests. Of the Lake Superior fleet, two steamers and two vessels with their cargoes were totally lost. They had on board some 70,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,000 barrels of flour, besides 500 tons of iron ore, a quantity of silver ore. I should judge there were about fifty or sixty lives lost. Besides these vessels which prove a total loss, three propellers and a number of vessels were sunk and afterwards pumped out and repaired, while numerous accidents happened others.

I suppose the loss of wheat shipped from Duluth this year would run up close to 10,000 bushels, and the loss of four to five hundred lives, taking the latter loss into consideration, it seems doubtful whether after all water transportation can be much more economical than the railroad. Of course, the losses, however, the season has been a profitable one to owners of vessels, as freight and passengers have been plenty and rates uniformly good.

A. P. H.

## STATE NEWS.

Henry W. Hager, postmaster at Lancaster, died on Friday after a brief illness.

A memorial window to the memory of Benjamin Franklin is to be placed in the chapel of Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia.

Rev. David Blair repeated a sermon in Indiana recently, which he had first preached in 1814. Mr. B. is now eighty-four years old, strong in body and mind, and has been in the ministry nearly sixty years.

The executors of the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens have commissioned a monumental sculptor to erect a handsome granite monument, with marble tablets, over the grave of the Great Commoner, in Shreiner's cemetery, Lancaster.

The Legislature meets a week from to-day.

Mr. Charles Selinger fell down on the street in Scranton last Thursday morning.

Up in Clearfield county they sell saw-logs, steal them back, saw the ends off and resell them.

A fellow named Thomas Dougherty, Spencer was arrested in New York last week, for selling $8,500 spurious Allentown school bonds to a broker.

There was mined in the Lehigh Valley, during the year ending December 16, 1,616,000 tons of anthracite coal, a decrease of 201,330 tons from the previous year.

The new church of the Evangelical Association, at Worthville, Jefferson county, will be dedicated next Sunday, the Rev. D. Crossman, of this city, officiating.

An old German tramp named Carl hung himself in the jail, at Bellefonte, last Monday.

The Doylestown *Democrat* gives the particulars of the death of Mrs. Barnes, who died on the 20th, since the small pox has been the topic of talk in that neighborhood, has been in the most deadly fear of infection; her terror was so great as to cause her to keep all the doors and windows of her house closed on the side toward a neighbor's who had the plague, although the distance of a mile intervened between the two houses. The result was that on the fifth day she was taken with her nervous excitement, that she was taken ill, and her physician discovered small symptoms of variola. This becoming known to her, she immediately gave herself up to despair, and in five days she was dead from sheer fright, as the physician says there is no reason why she should not have thrown off the disease had she recovered. This is only another instance of the necessity of a cool head and quiet nerves in the performance of all epidemics.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held in the State Capital, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, January 25, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., when all editors are requested to be present, and are invited to attend the meeting and enrol their names as members.

Mr. Ebenezer Shaw, of Sheshequin, whose one hundredth birthday anniversary was celebrated some time since, died on Sunday the 17th inst., aged one hundred years, three months and twelve days. He was the oldest Mason in the United States, having been initiated in Athens, Pa., in 1801, and remaining a member of the lodge until his decease.

Some of the men are working on half time in the rolling mills of Schuylkill county.

The butchers of Pottsville own the best groomed and the fastest horses in the country.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

**Session of the Board of Health—The Business of Saturday.**

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting. The following members were present: Messrs. McCandless, Edwards, House, Fleming and Albietz. Dr. McCandless presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee appointed to procure a room for the Board, stated that they had called on Squire Steel, but he could get definite information what would be done about it. He told the committee, however, he thought he could get one, and they would no doubt get them. The committee selected two rooms on the second floor. The Squire did not know whether the commission or Committee on City Property would make the selections, or whether the Councils themselves would allot the rooms.

Health Officer Gray reported that he had notified the different Boards of Health and Poor Directors of a general meeting to be held in the Councils Committee Chamber next Thursday, in relation to the establishment of a general hospital.

A bill of $72 25 of McIntire & Friedly, for drugs for hospitals, and some small bills for burning infected clothing, were presented and ordered to be paid.

Health Officer Gray stated that fifty-one new cases of small-pox in the city had been reported to him since the last meeting, divided among the wards as follows: First, 1; Second, 5; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 5; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 2; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 2; Thirteenth, 1; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 2; Seventeenth, 4; Nineteenth, 4; Twenty-first, 1. Fourteen cases have been received at the hospitals, and there were thirteen deaths from small-pox during the week, so far.

The health-officer was instructed to make an abstract of the minutes of the Board of the past year, together with the number of deaths during that time of the year, in order that councils may know what the Board is doing, and be better enabled in making their appropriations for the coming year.

**Child Burned to Death.**

Friday night, about ten o'clock, a little daughter of Michael Crawford, residing on Butler street, between Forty-eight and Forty-ninth streets, died from the effects of burning. On the morning of that day the child, which was only four years old, had been left alone in the house for a few minutes by its clothes caught fire, as is supposed, from the stove. The mother was attracted by its screams, and running to the room found its clothing in flames. The fire could not be extinguished until the child had been severely burned. A physician was called, but death ensued as stated.

**Body Identified.**

The remains of the man who died in the station house cell, were buried in Uniondale cemetery, on Saturday, the warm weather preventing the keeping of the body longer. The deceased was fully identified as William Pierce, a very respectable man, who, although in the habit of taking an occasional drink, was not intemperate. Pierce has a sister living at Soho, and also has friends in Uniontown.

**Lafayette Hall.**

At this hall, this afternoon and evening, grand concerts will be given by a number of our Welsh citizens, which cannot but prove attractive. The programmes comprise literary and musical features of a superior order of excellence. The hall is noted for vocal and literary excellences, with Mr. J. W. Jones as judge of the former, and Mr. S. B. Morris, editor of the *Banner Asserion*, Scranton, judge of the latter. Mr. H. J. Thomas will preside. Very enjoyable performances may be anticipated.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAN NO. 98 caught fire on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday morning, from standing too near Union Depot. The fire was soon extinguished.

CHARLES J. BALDWIN has been prosecuted for adultery and assault and battery by Mrs. Ellen Engles. Alderman Butler issued warrants.

MARY MEHAN must be a bold woman, or John Hoerr a meek and mild man, if the latter appeals to Alderman Taylor to have Mary punished for taking him by the nose.

A TIN BOX, or trunk, belonging to some person unknown, and which had been left at the Union depot, can be had by the owner on application at the Mayor's office.

A MEDICAL school is talked of in connection with the Western University. One gentleman has already promised to give $10,000 towards that object. Nine more such donations, and the college could be firmly established.

A freight engine jumped the track at East Liberty, Friday night, which prevented the 9:20 Brinton train, east, from getting out further than East Liberty. It backed down to Millvale and transferred its passengers to the midnight train, which passed over the north track to Torrens. The freight engine was righted during the night.

ANY person having information concerning Mr. George Hays, an old resident of Pittsburgh, or who can give information concerning the Hays, Butler and Fowler families, will please make known the fact to Col. Stewart, postmaster. He has a letter from a member of the Butler family in Mississippi, which he wishes to hand Mr. George Hays, if he be living.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between one and two o'clock, the horses attached to a couple of the cars of the Central Passenger Railway, ran away. At the corner of Wylie street and Fifth avenue, car No. 2 left the track, injuring one passenger slightly and very badly scaring the others. Car No. 2 was stopped in time to prevent any serious accident.

AT a regular meeting of Lodge 1, of the Oriental Order of the Knights of the Sun, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: G. W. C., A. B. Connelly; G. N., R. D. Rore; G. E., J. J. Clark; W. C. R., H. M. Bumbaugh; W. S., Wm. Caldwell; W. S., Geo. W. Tenny; W. D. W., S. Yarnell; D. P., W. C. Connelly; D. O. P., W. S. Wigg.

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# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871.

THE COMMERCIAL will not be issued to-morrow.

A SELECT party of "revenue reformers" and free traders met in Washington last week, to confer about a Presidential candidate on their platform, and urge early action in Congress on the tariff in the same interest. No report has been made of their doings, but it is understood that GRANT's Civil Service flank movement sent them home rather prematurely.

THE Ohio politicians are gathering at Columbus, more especially Republicans interested in the election of United States Senator. The contest appears to be between Senator SHERMAN on one side, and all sorts of unorganized opponents on the other. Rumors of coalition are of course numerous—mostly improbable. A fusion on some new man—ex-Secretary Cox, for instance—would be a very natural thing to attempt, and something like this is apparently what is feared by those who would be damaged by such a movement.

IT is said Congress, which reassembles on the 8th of January, will be likely at once to perfect the report of the Civil Service Commission and make it binding, by providing the appropriation necessary to enable the examining board to discharge their duties. No serious opposition to the measure is looked for. It is not claimed that the plan will be found to work altogether without friction in its incipient stages, but it is said to be generally admitted by sincere persons that it is the most practical step which could have been taken for the correction of the abuses that now exist, and that, if the law is impartially enforced, it will gradually reform the entire public service.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, unbosoms itself after the following fashion:

"We agree with that intelligent organ of Southern opinion, the New Orleans *Times*, that out of the smoke of battle is coming Senator Trumbull as the man calculated to unite the opposition to the administration."

What next? TRUMBULL has not a Democratic hair in his head, has never uttered a sentiment in sympathy with that party, and yet its organs profess their willingness to unite on him for President! He will soon distrust himself with such professions of confidence in him repeated by the party he has ever fought and still holds in detestation.

THE Civil Service Commission, under Gen. GRANT's new order of things, will meet in Washington, January third, for the examination of applicants for office. This will bring the country face to face with the fact that neither the longest string of names, the mandate of caucus, nor the favor of great men,—not even the "indorsement" of Congressmen, — will hereafter decide who shall have office, but merit. This, at least, will be the rule governing appointments hereafter. That it will be possible at first in all cases to rigidly enforce it, we do not for a moment suppose. But when one who has been going in the wrong direction turns about and proceeds, though slowly, in the contrary direction, the indications are all favorable.

THE New York *Sun* is sure that as "a last "desperate means of re-electing GRANT his "managers contemplate bringing on a war "with Spain, with Cuba for its pretext." If we remember rightly there have not been five days during the year about closing that have not witnessed the *Sun's* demand for the declaration of war against Spain on account of Cuba. It has piled its censure mountain high, and it was the supreme sin of the administration that it did not recognize them and act. But the moment that it is rumored that the administration, for good and sufficient reasons of its own, is going to act, the *Sun* opens fire on General GRANT! There may be no truth in the rumor, though there are reasons why it may not be groundless,—but true or false, so far as the somerset of General GRANT's opponents is concerned, the facts are equally instructive.

THE opinion which we ventured to express the other day that, as soon as there appeared to be danger of actual hostilities with [illegible] would at once get down from their high horse and seek to avoid rather than precipitate a collision, turns out to be quite correct. The *Florida* has reached the port of New York in safety, without any molestation from the blustering Spanish cruisers, and now it is stated that the case of the steamer *Hornet* is also as good as settled; the commander of the *Zaragossa* having sent a dispatch to the Government of Hayti, asking if the Spanish Consul at Port-au-Prince, who recently lowered his flag in high dudgeon, and sailed for Havana breathing vengeance and slaughter, would be permitted to enjoy the same immunities as before, in case he returned to his Consulate: whereupon, on receiving an affirmative reply, that lion-like functionary at once landed and reoccupied his post in the most lamb-like manner possible.

IT has been stated in some quarters, and intimated in others, that the recent letter of Col. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, defining his views on public affairs, represented also the opinions and attitude of Governor CURTIN; who, it has been rumored, purposes soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Petersburg to take part in the Presidential campaign against General GRANT. In a private letter recently received from Mr. CURTIN by a friend in this State, however, he puts a quietus to the story by saying that he "is separated from the combinations, antagonisms, heart-burnings, and disappointments of political life, and is quite contented with his place and residence in Europe." He adds that he is aware the newspapers occasionally settle the future for him, but that he has made no arrangements whatever for leaving Russia. The Springfield *Republican*, which published the statement, and the New York *Tribune* which reproduced it, as well as everybody else whom it may concern, will please take notice.

THE paragraph relative to a rumored "deficiency" and "irregularities" in the Philadelphia Mint, which appeared in the COMMERCIAL a short time ago, has brought out a denial by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The existence of such rumors as far back as last autumn, is not denied, but the examination which, as a consequence, took place then, it is now said, resulted in finding "the affairs of the mint in a most satisfactory condition." The cashier of the mint, it is true, was removed shortly after "for reasons satisfactory to himself." Being "satisfactory to himself," the public, of course, have no interest in knowing what the reasons were. We give all concerned the benefit of the correspondent's remarks:

"If all the institutions of the country were as honestly administered there would be little to complain of. The universal sentiment of the best men of this city, men worthy of esteem, is that the officers of the Mint are capable and trustworthy in every essential. It is to be regretted that so length of service, purity of character or faithful discharge of duty is sufficient to protect men against the unprincipled assaults of the malignant and selfish. The Mint has always enjoyed, as it has merited, the confidence of the people, and it will require more than the empty assertions of place hunters to shake that confidence at this late day."

ONE of the most hopeful signs in France since the war is the change of mind in high quarters on the subject of popular education. Even those French journalists who most vehemently denounce the Germans, show no disposition to deny or ignore some of the valuable lessons which are illustrated and enforced by German example. German schools, gymnasia and universities and their influence in the recent German victories are referred to with a frequency and vivacity which indicate the importance attached to the subject in relation to the future rehabilitation of France. Powerful voices are lifted up in behalf of gratuitous and compulsory education as the one reform most essential to the improvement of the people. In the discussion of the subject a point of great interest at present is the present and future attitude of the French Catholic Church towards the reform, and we are sorry to say that hopes are not brilliant in that direction. The Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur DUPANLOUP, has lately published a long letter in which he delcares decidedly against gratuitous or free education, while saying nothing about the question of enforcing attendance at school. The Bishop gives three reasons why the French schools ought not to be free. The first reason is that the feature of freeness, or no charge, wherever it has been introduced hitherto, instead of promoting the progress of instruction, has been injurious, causing the schools to be less frequented. In support of this allegation the Bishop refers to the inspectors of academies, and also says that the *conseils generaux* are seldom more favorable to the innovation. This reason, we may say, would be at once set aside by the compulsory feature. Bishop DUPANLOUP urges as a second reason the necessities of the State Treasury, a reason which begs the whole question in controversy. In the third reason assigned, we have no doubt the real ground upon which the Catholic Church in France may be expected always to oppose gratuitous education. It is that, if the secular or common schools were made free, the religious schools, being no longer able to sustain the rivalry, would be destroyed. Thus, the priests would be completely divested of all control and influence in the education of the young, and the church would suffer. The system is the same in all countries, and necessarily the implacable enemy of free popular education.

## GERMANY TEACHING BRAZIL.

The German expedition to Brazil is one of the interesting affairs of the day, and naturally gives rise to a good deal of discussion, or at least speculation. Three, or even two years ago, it would have been impossible, as at that time no quarrel of the sort which has called for German interposition at Rio Janeiro could have arisen; and if any such difficulty had occurred, the remedy which is now being applied would hardly have been thought of. Whatever faults Germans may have, they are not quarrelsome, and it is evident enough that the conflict between certain German sailors and a portion of the police of Rio, which has led to the present naval expedition, was forced upon the sailors. On the 19th of October a *see cadet* (a midshipman?) and some four or five deck officers of the Prussian corvette *Nymphe*, who happened to meet together in the Central Hotel at Rio, were drinking beer and talking in their own language about the wonderful victories of their countrymen. It does not appear that they were noisy or disorderly, or that they did anything which they had not a perfect right to do. Even if they gave toasts and raised a few *Hochs*, they were still in their right. At any rate, it does not appear that the keeper of the hotel or anybody else warned them to be quiet. Indeed, it is not doubtful that it was either Frenchmen or Brazilian sympathizers with France, who took offense at the manifest exultation with which the Germans were celebrating the exploits of their compatriots, and who, having summoned a large body of city police around the hotel, grossly insulted the sailors, and compelled them to defend themselves. After a sharp combat, in which the Germans, though all more or less wounded, made sad havoc of the police, but without killing any of them, the sailors yielded to superior numbers, and were dragged off to prison. By the interposition of their Consul they were soon released. The story, as told by the Germans, would seem to be a case calling for ample apologies and indemnification on the part of Brazil, and if these should not be forthcoming, for prompt punishment on the part of Germany. Spaniards and Portuguese have a way of shirking responsibility, a style of shilly-shally in such matters, which makes it very embarrassing for more manly and energetic nations to get on with them. Even England might have had trouble in gaining either apology or compensation after an affair of the kind, and one can easily believe that Germany may have found it necessary to make a real display of her naval power in order to convince the authorities at Rio Janeiro that the German empire has longer arms than Prussia had, as well as that she is not inclined to be trifled with. The lesson may be needed for many reasons. The difficulty is not likely to result in application of force, as Brazil would be quite helpless to resist such an armament as the one sent out by Germany.

## THE IMPROVEMENT OF PITTSBURGH HARBOR.

The letter of Col. Wm. E. MERRILL, printed in our issue of the 18th inst., and the communication to him upon which it is founded, present a subject of paramount importance to the people of Allegheny county in its local aspect, and to the whole country in the important bearing which it has upon the [illegible] of our great rivers. If the work proposed shall be successfully accomplished, it will demonstrate the practicability of making a five or six feet navigation in the Ohio throughout the year. Col. MERRILL is just and considerate, in giving the opponents of the proposed dam to improve the harbor of Pittsburgh an opportunity to be heard.

In the year 1865 a similar recommendation was made by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and a short report printed in the *Commercial*, from which the following extract is taken, met with their unanimous approval, viz:

"A single dam as suggested, if erected with two or more locks, and proper sluice way to allow the free passage of boats while large stages of water would afford the following advantages:

"It would give a depth of water along shore from dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river, and to Sharpsburgh on the Allegheny, which would allow boats at all seasons to ply from point to point as is done in the lake and tide water harbors, thus greatly increasing the facilities of the manufacturing establishments already existing, and extending largely the area of available sites for the erection of new ones.

"It would afford many miles of safe harbor for the building and repair of boats, and for the mooring of coal boats.

"It would enable the coal trade always to avail itself of rises in the Allegheny river.

"It would in a great degree relieve the coal trade of the trouble and delay experienced at Dam No. 1 on the Monongahela, for the reason that the boats would pass that dam in detail when ready, and wait for a rise of water in the safe harbor which would extend from McKee's Rocks to Birmingham.

"The proposed dam having sluice ways for the passage of descending navigation would not materially delay them.

"Having a sufficient depth of water at all times the towns of Sharpsburg, Manchester, Temperanceville, Birmingham, &c., would be made always easily accessible by means of swift and commodious ferry boats, " and we know of no material disadvantages which would arise from the erection of the proposed work."

Neither the Board of Trade report, from which this extract is made, or the letter to Colonel Merrill, have mentioned the important consideration that the proposed improvement will give to the United States Arsenal a landing which will place it in direct water communication with the Ohio river, and relieve it of three miles of wagon transportation or the vexatious transfer to and from the rail to which its business is at present subjected in reaching the Ohio. It will also make the Allegheny Arsenal the best location in the interior for the construction and equipment of iron vessels.

The propriety of the improvement of rivers and harbors by the General Government, has ceased to be a disputed question; and if there are any arguments in favor of an appropriation for either one or the other in other parts of the country, they should have double force in this case, where the expenditure will at the same time make a most necessary improvement in a great harbor and a part of the long desired radical improvement of the navigation of a great river.

THE thoughts and feelings and wishes appropriate to Christmas have been expressed so many times, and in such an endless variety of forms, that it is quite impossible to say anything new or fresh upon the present return of this beautiful, world-honored anniversary, and we are therefore compelled to fall back on the old, simple, yet expressive and inclusive greeting: "A merry Christmas to all!" No one, of course, needs to be reminded that the day is one of charity, sympathy, magnanimity and fraternal regard, nor that he keeps Christmas best who most nearly puts it into harmony with its origin, and practices the bountiful teachings and principles which its recurrence brings to mind. No one will, we trust, amid his own cheerful enjoyment to-day, forget also to diffuse about him, as far as his influence extends, an atmosphere of considerate kindness and helpful generosity toward others. Let the children be made to feel its fragrance, and the poor to bless its warmth. There is none whose opportunity is so scant and ability so meager as to be precluded from the blessedness of knowing what it is to be unselfish. We can all benefit some one else: if not with substantial gifts, at least with comfort and sympathy. Of all days in the year, Christmas is the day of humanity. If we remember this, and are led by its suggestions, we shall find flowers even in the snow, and the time will be sure to be indeed a merry Christmas!

SHOULD the matter be tested in the proper manner, it is by no means certain that those States which now require tax, property, or educational qualifications on the part of their citizens as prerequisite conditions of voting, would not be compelled to admit to the exercise of the electoral franchise persons not possessing them—or, failing that—to deduct from their electoral representation the numbers disqualified under such regulations. Under the Fourteenth Amendment the only disqualification recognized is that of participation in the rebellion, or other crime; its theory being that representation shall be based on the number of persons of voting age, and that those who, not being guilty of any crime, are debarred from the exercise of the franchise by State limitations, shall not be included in the representative element. Theoretically, the point would seem to be well taken: and it is certainly a matter of much greater interest than many questions which are brought before the Supreme Court for decision. It is not improbable that it may ultimately come before that tribunal.

JUDGING from the attacks made by the opposition press to the Presidential scheme of Civil Service reform, it appears destined to receive the same fire in the rear with which his exertions to suppress the rebellion were greeted from the Democratic quarter. If in the present Administration there is any one feature more marked than another, it is the unremitting efforts which have been made to purify and elevate the Civil Service of the country, and to bring about those practical reforms of economy, retrenchment and strict accountability which the President promised in his letter accepting the Republican nomination, and in his inaugural address, and his successive messages to Congress has so strongly and urgently recommended. In view of these palpable facts, the barefaced charges of the Democratic press that the proposed reform is nothing but a sham, a conspiracy intended to promote his chances for renomination and reelection, are so many insults, not alone to the Executive, but also to the intelligence of the plain, sensible people of the country at large. It is an infinate pity that personal and political prejudices should be so potent as to lead to such uncalled for and unwarranted misrepresentations. In all matters affecting the public welfare private and partisan dislikes should be wholly ignored. What difference does it make who performs a good work, so long as it is done? That the President has unflinchingly set his face against incompetency, mismanagement, corruption and venality of whatever character, no fair minded man can deny; and unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people, the malignant assaults to which he is now subjected, will not only increase the confidence reposed in his substantial wisdom and integrity, but, more than any other means which could be adopted, tend to insure the very result which journals of that class profess to contemplate with so much anxiety and alarm.

### The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Government bonds, in view of their negotiability, are usually considered the most convenient, railroad bonds the most profitable, and real estate mortgages the safest investments. It is the peculiar feature of the Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered in this market, that they combine the advantages of all three classes of securities. In the first place they are a real estate mortgage, being a first lien on over fifty million acres of the most valuable lands in the northwest, worth at the lowest estimate two or three times the amount secured. In the next place they are a first and only mortgage on the great northern highway to the Pacific, which possesses incomparable advantages—in many respects over any other transcontinental line. Lastly, they will be just as negotiable as a government bond, the character of the road and the fact that these are printed in German as well as English, giving them a distinct value in any money market of the world. In addition to all this, they bear a higher rate of interest (6 3-10 per cent in gold) than any other first-class security, and are sold at a price which is very low and which is liable to be advanced at any moment.

SINCE prevention is the better cure, and the making of wrong-doing impossible preferable to the punishment of wrong-doing, the bill of Senator EDMUNDS prohibiting all persons employed in the Treasury Department, or in the collection or disbursement of the revenue, from being concerned in the buying or selling of coin, government securities, or stocks of any description, under a penalty of ten thousand dollars, or ten years imprisonment, or both, should commend itself to general approval. Had such a law existed during the past, the defalcation of Hodges, and other gambling operations, would not have occurred, to the detriment of the treasury and the injury of the national character. One section of the bill provides that any person who shall aid or assist the employees of the government in speculations of this character shall suffer one-half of the above penalties. This is a wholesome provision, and will be likely to deter unscrupulous speculators from hereafter enticing the servants of the people to their downfall. The ruin and disgrace of more than one man dates from the hour in which he listened to the glittering descriptions and seductive promises of men of this class. It is to be hoped that the bill, or some other measure embodying substantially the same provisions, may become a law. As an adjunct of the Civil Service Reform, it would be invaluable.

A CIRCULAR, embodying a call for a meeting of "earnest" Democrats in Pittsburgh on the 8th of January has been issued from Philadelphia, bearing the signatures of Richard Vaux, William H. White, Joseph Rex, M. B. Leonard, John M. Hutchinson and others of that ilk. The circular starts out with the grandiloquent information that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, "in its present condition, demands immediate and earnest and united effort to make it harmonious and powerful and successful." It bewails the fact that Democratic voters have lost confidence in the managers of the party and mildly suggests that the remedy for this is in the hands of the party, and winds up: "If you agree in these views, are willing to aid in reaffirming the foundation principles of the Democracy and reasserting the cardinal doctrines and securing the proper means to re-establish the Democratic party on the basis on which it rested when it was victorious, you are earnestly requested to meet for deliberation, some Democrats of like views, at Pittsburgh, on the anniversary of Jackson's victory, January 8, 1872." VAUX, MONAGHAN and company are modest men and do not of course know who should be chosen leaders of the disorganized party.

AMONG the pending propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, forbidding the granting of aid to sectarian schools and other institutions, seems one of the best. The assistance given to schools of this class is, of course, derived from taxes imposed upon the whole people, many of whom are utterly opposed to the doctrines taught, or the faith adhered to. The revelations which have been made in New York during the Tammany investigation, for instance, show that in that city the educational, benevolent and religious institutions controlled by the Catholic priesthood were the recipients of large sums of money, granted by the Legislature at different times, while a number of Protestant institutions of various kinds have also been released from taxation or taxed at a lower rate than property of a secular character. These distinctions of practice are now, it is true in their infancy, but there is no telling to what extent they may grow, or to what point they may lead. The public school system of the various States cannot properly be called sectarian, and hence there need be no anxiety on that score.

AN important bill was last week introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, granting to every person, officer or otherwise, who served in the army or navy of the United States for the period of ninety days during the rebellion, and received an honorable discharge from service, and who has not already received the benefit of the act, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, or—in case such person shall have since died —to his widow or minor children, a subsequent marriage not to impair the right of such widow to the warrant. A point of considerable interest in the bill is the authority which it confers for the assignment, transfer or location of the warrants by the warrantees or their legal representatives, according to the provisions of existing laws regarding the public lands. The bill has been read twice and referred to a committee. Should it become a law it will probably give general satisfaction, since it is intended solely for the benefit of the defenders of the Union and their survivors.

FROM a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending the 30th of June last it would appear that the foreign commerce and imports of Baltimore as compared with those of Philadelphia show very favorably for the former city. The following are the official figures:

| | Value. | Duties. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $21,184,360 | $8,376,896 |
| Philadelphia | 17,913,262 | 7,131,043 |
| Excess | $3,270,818 | $1,744,854 |

It will thus be seen that the duties collected at the port of Baltimore exceed those at Philadelphia $1,744,854 and the value of goods imported at the former exceeds that of those landed at the latter $3,270,818. These figures place Baltimore as the third most important port in the Union.

GEORGE WILKES, who is the leader of the "Anti-Grant" movement, in the last number of his *Spirit of the Times*, berates the President for not enforcing Civil Service Reform. The article was written before the publication of Gen. Grant's rules cutting up, root and branch, the abuses so much complained of, and no one will envy the writer's feelings. Wilkes calls Grant "The Man with the Cigar," which is good, and repeats Blair's opinion that he is a "despot" in the exercise of power. We have simply to remark that the "despotism" exercised in the use of the power with which he is clothed, by carrying Civil Service, is relished amazingly by the people at large, who would be glad to embrace more of it. Don't Gen. Grant's assailants regarding Civil Service feel as though they had been flanked?

THERE is every reason to believe that a company will be soon established in St. Louis for the purpose of constructing iron barges and iron steamer hulls. It is stated that the capital necessary for starting the business has been subscribed, and that plans for the factory, with all its machinery, have been prepared and approved. Mr. H. W. Phillips, of Washington, late of the Government Construction Service, and Mr. F. J. Smith, of Pennsylvania, both experienced constructors of iron hulls, are at the head of the enterprise. It is intended that the works shall have a capacity for turning out not less than two hulls or barges every three months, and it is claimed the cost of construction will not exceed the rates which hold on the Delaware.

TWEED, it is said, has been abandoned by Tammany. It is reported that on Wednesday, a number of the Sachems proceeded to Tweed's office, in the Department of Public Works, and demanded his resignation as Grand Sachem, plainly intimating their reasons therefor. Those who are familiar with the details of the interview between Tweed and the Sachems state that Tweed abandoned his usual pugilistic demeanor, and seemed impressed with the serious nature of his situation. There can be no doubt that Tweed feels his position keenly, and is uneasy at what he has to expect.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A man was recently discharged from the penitentiary at New York, where he had been for some time "on a six months' sentence, having been committed by mistake for another person. He was witness in an assault and battery case, and the stupid court made out the commitment against him instead of the assailant.

Everywhere the daughters of the land appear to be rapidly demonstrating their ability to master the higher branches of learning. The President of the State Agricultural College of Iowa says there are fifty young ladies in the institution, and that but little trouble arises from their intercourse with the young men. The intellectual capacity of the sexes appears to be about equal. The best chemist working in the analytical laboratory is a girl of seventeen. The girls do all the housework, under the superintendence of a matron.

The Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana, the leader of the famous Yellowstone Expedition of 1870, with several scientific and literary gentlemen, is engaged in an effort to have the Yellowstone region declared a National Park. The district, of which some features have been described in *Scribner's Monthly*, is said to be unadapted for agricultural, mining, or manufacturing purposes, and it is proposed to have its magnificent scenery, hot springs, geysers and cataracts forever dedicated to public uses as a grand national reservation. Congress is to be petitioned to this effect.

That the English are a beer drinking people is well known, but the following statistics are surprising even in face of that knowledge: The last annual report shows a total of 32,623 licensed breweries. Some of these brew 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 barrels a year, and they pay a license fee which foots up very nearly $2,000,000. The value of the beer exported from England to the East Indies, China, Australia, United States and elsewhere is nearly $10,000,000.

It is rumored that the Pope has commissioned Count d'Harcourt once more to solicit the hospitality of France in his name, and that M. Thiers has placed the chateau of Pau at the disposal of his Holiness. It is said, however, that the Pope considers the situation of the chateau as too bleak for his habitation, and would prefer Avignon, which he regards in some sense as still the property of the Holy See.

From New Orleans it is learned that the planters are hurrying in their sugar crops, the recent frosts necessitating great urgency in pressing out the juice. Altogether the yield will be below the estimate of last year. Though much more was planted and cultivated than last season, the weather has been generally so unfavorable that the yield has been considerably less. On a majority of the plantations but little over half a crop will be realized. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory yield, there is a general feeling of hopefulness, and a spirit of activity and enterprise quite perceptible among planters, which gives assurance of improved prospects and enlarged culture.

The Presbyterian Church, since the union of the Old and New Schools, now numbers 25 synods, 167 presbyteries, 4,346 ministers, 4,616 churches, and 455,578 members, representing a total aggregate of souls under its care of over two millions, not counting half a million in the churches connected with the Southern Assembly.

The New Orleans *Times* is in favor of the annexation of Cuba. It says: "The practical solution of the Cuban question will be found in the repetition of the diplomacy by which we acquired Florida. We found it a sort of political Laputa, afloat on the surface of the globe, without national control or moorings, like a ship abandoned at sea. We boarded and took possession of it, and when the owners appeared and set up claims to the property, we quieted their pretensions by paying them a reasonable sum for whatever rights they had. Spain was easily satisfied, and, in fact, greatly relieved by getting rid of possessions which she could not hold in security and peace."

Says a New York letter: "It is settled now that the Niles-on Opera Troupe are not to go to Philadelphia for the present. After next week they will go West, beginning at Pittsburgh. On the way, the German musician, Ritsch, who was arrested a few days since for obtruding himself upon the fair Swede, and sent to the city prison therefor, was no sooner liberated than he proceeded to her hotel and renewed his attentions, leading to his arrest for the second time. The poor fellow, beyond doubt, is demented."

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Boker, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, was on Friday night banqueted by the Philadelphia Union League.

Henry S. Hager, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, this State, died suddenly on Saturday. At the time of his death he was postmaster of the place.

The Princess Salm-Salm, well known in this country, has been appointed secretary amanuensis to the Archduchess Sophia, who is generally spoken of in Vienna as the lady who pulls very many political wires at the Austrian court.

George K. Anderson, Esq., of Titusville, has tendered to the Ladies Home Relief Society the dwelling and grounds recently purchased by him for $10,000 from F. L. Seely, Esq., for the purpose of a City Hospital. In addition to this Mr. A. proposes to donate to the founding of a City Hospital the handsome sum of $5,000. This we term a noble charity, and Geo. K. Anderson is a man of noble generosity for conceiving and executing it without prompting from any source.

The death of Bishop Baker makes still more important the election of new Bishops by the Methodist Episcopal Church. While that denomination has many men who would adorn that position, it is not so rich in eminent men that it can afford to kill them by overwork.

THE so-called tin mines of Utah are again attracting attention, this time to favorably. At first denials at Ogden and elsewhere claimed to find the ore very rich in tin, some specimens yielding 33 per cent. of metal. Great excitement was caused at this announcement, and "mineral land" in the vicinity of Ogden found ready purchasers. Miners tired of work on the "ores," and hundreds of tons of "tin stone" were soon piled up at the mouth of the several shafts that were sunk. But upon examination by competent judges, the "tin stone" was found to be a chloritic schist and syenite, and entirely destitute of metal.

PRIVATE letters from Spanish soldiers in Cuba show that they are becoming demoralized, while the patriots are gaining strength and hope. One says: "The insurrection appears each day to be gaining greater strength, and to be using different systems of warfare. The whole country is full of small bodies of men, numbering from one to three hundred, and never a day passes without our being attacked by them. So that so far as I can see, there is no visible end to this business unless we do as we did in San Domingo, and give them up the island. Never mind what the Spanish papers say, they write only to deceive the young men of Spain, but what I tell you is the true character of this war."

THE fact that the port of Philadelphia is blockaded by ice in the Delaware is rather discouraging, especially as it is at the earliest date known for the event.

The more vigorous employment of ice-boats is relied on to keep the way open.

### The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the western hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.


PURE FAMILY DRUGS,

PURE FAMILY DRUGS.

PURE FAMILY DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by competent persons, and the lowest possible prices charged.

PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES of all kinds.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all descriptions, guaranteed Genuine and of my own importation, for medicinal purposes.

THE PUREST OLIVE OIL,

For Medicinal and Table Use, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.


## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, at close of business, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $ 923,501 25 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | | 389,000 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | $156,400 58 | |
| Due from other National Banks | 5,488 92 | |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | 15,383 78 | 177,273 28 |
| Cash items, including stamps | $ 2,156 60 | |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 37,179 84 | |
| Bills of other National Banks | 6,797 00 | |
| Fractional Currency, including Nickels | 2,975 75 | |
| Specie | 1,547 92 | |
| Legal Tender Notes | 121,588 00 | 182,547 11 |
| | | $1,682,321 64 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | | $ 400,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 41,000 00 |
| Interest and Exchange | | 32,473 55 |
| National Bank Circulation Outstanding | | 348,900 00 |
| Individual Deposits | $934,176 79 | |
| Due to National Banks | 317,374 98 | |
| Due to other Banks and Bankers | 127,997 43 | 859,949 11 |
| | | $1,682,321 64 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1871.

WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. BRADLEY,
S. R. MCKELVY, } Directors.
C. S. SHRA,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, December 16th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $1,042,877 45 |
| Overdrafts | | 35,340 50 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation | | 900,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages | | 3,781 18 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | | 178,819 32 |
| Due from other National Banks | | 1,718 11 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | | 1,947 07 |
| Banking House | | 97,850 00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | 3,091 45 |
| Current Expenses | | 7,809 39 |
| Taxes Paid | | 5,629 25 |
| Premiums | | 10,961 11 |
| Cash Items (including Stamps) | | 2,097 60 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 74,439 88 |
| Bills of Other National Banks | | 9,020 00 |
| Fractional Currency (including Nickels) | | 2,323 74 |
| Legal Tender Notes | | 154,379 00 |
| | | $2,564,015 74 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock Paid in | | $1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 97,846 07 |
| Discount | | 38,343 31 |
| National Bank Circulation Outstanding | | 880,000 00 |
| Dividends Unpaid | | 290 00 |
| Individual Deposits | | 610,224 31 |
| Certified Checks | | 776 80 |
| Due to National Banks | | 499 32 |
| Due to other Banks and Bankers | | 979 73 |
| | | $2,564,015 74 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. GORDON, of the People's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of December, 1871. JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAML REA,
GEO. W. HAILMAN, } Directors.
R. PRESTON,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on the 16th day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $320,626 28 |
| Overdrafts | | 2,986 96 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation | | 100,000 00 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | | 24,301 33 |
| Banking House | | 10,731 15 |
| Current Expenses | | 892 26 |
| Taxes Paid | | 1,282 26 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 836 25 |
| Bills of National Banks | | 1,709 00 |
| Fractional Currency (including Nickels) | | 1,010 77 |
| Specie | | 98 30 |
| Legal Tender Notes | | 27,000 00 |
| | | $512,926 18 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | | $100,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 15,000 00 |
| Discount and Interest | | 15,171 05 |
| National Bank Circulation Outstanding | | 85,760 00 |
| Dividends Unpaid | | 180 00 |
| Individual Deposits | | 259,815 13 |
| | | $512,926 18 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871.

CHARLES EVANS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES FAWCETT,
PETER HABERMAN, } Directors.
FRED. L. HIMSEN,

## EDUCATIONAL.


PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.


## BUSINESS CHANCES.


LITHOGRAPHERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of A. HANT & CO., Lithographers, at 26 and 28 Sixth street, have associated with them Messrs. W. C. and D. M. ARMOR, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

HANT, ARMOR & FEURHAKE.

They execute, as heretofore, all orders for fine work, such as Checks, Notes, Drafts, Show Cards, Letter, Bill Heads, Seals, &c., on shortest notice, and in the highest style of the art.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between ED. A. FRETHY and A. M. HUNTER, in the Plastering and Paper Hanging Business, is by mutual consent dissolved. ED. A. FRETHY assuming and settling the liabilities of the firm and collecting the outstanding debts of the firm. The Business will be continued by the remaining member of the firm,

ED. A. FRETHY.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership existing between J. M. GAZZAM, JOHN SHANNON and WM. H. LOWE, under the firm name of

GAZZAM & CO.,

Was dissolved November 15th, 1871.

J. M. GAZZAM,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
PITTSBURGH.

OFFICES, No. 186 FIFTH AVENUE.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN K

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANSFIELD, W. P. McINTOSH,
H. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1896, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, December 23, 1871.

The policy of Secretary Boutwell in calling in so rapidly the 5-20 bonds, which amount to some $75,000,000 annually, in addition to the amounts cancelled in his refunding operations—unless that we must reduce the amount of our bonds held abroad at the rate of $60,000,000 a year. The New York *Financial Bulletin* remarks as follows:

Now assuming that our government bonds held in Europe were refunded at 5 per cent., and allowed to run, say, for supposition sake, fifteen years, let us see how the account will compare, upon $60,000,000 of bonds, with that accruing on Mr. Boutwell's policy of calling them in and replacing them with miscellaneous securities on the basis above specified; the country would have to pay—

| ON GOVERNMENTS. | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $60,000,000 |
| Interest for fifteen years | 45,000,000 |
| Total payments | $105,000,000 |
| ON MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES. | |
| Principal of seven per cent. securities marketed at 85 per cent in gold, to realize $60,000,000 gold, about | $70,000,000 |
| Interest, at 7 per cent, for fifteen years | 73,500,000 |
| Total payments | $143,500,000 |

It will thus be seen that, supposing the securities to be held for fifteen years, we should have to pay, on the five per cent. Government bonds, $105,000,000 within the fifteen years, while the miscellaneous securities sent out to replace them $143,500,000. The replacing of Government obligations by others, therefore, would involve us in a loss of $38,500,000 upon every $60,000,000 of five-twenties that Mr. Boutwell may call in from Europe, under his new policy; and, applying compound interest to the two calculations—which, on long periods should be done—the case would stand far worse.

For several months past the future of our foreign commerce has shown an unusually large adverse balance. The latest returns of the Bureau of Statistics show that, for the eight months ending August 31, 1871, the imports of the United States exceeded the exports (specie in each case included) by $38,100,000; while for the same months a year previous the excess of imports was only $16,500,000. Various the excess of imports was only $16,500,000. causes appear to have been the movement since August more in our favor. At the port of New York which may serve as a criterion for the country at large, the imports of merchandise since August are $16,100,000 more than of the corresponding period of 1870; while the exports of produce and merchandise are only $3,800,000 more than in the like time of 1870, and the shipments of specie for the period are $5,300,000 less than last year. It is thus apparent that the trade and commercial movements have been such as to leave an unusually large adverse balance to be filled by creditor or one sort or another. This is the condition of things with which we enter upon the new year; nor is there any indication of such a change in the course of either imports or exports as might be expected to greatly modify this adverse tendency. The large payments to Europe on account of these contemplations will occur at a time when our other exports begin to decline, and when we have comparatively little other produce to export, and about a month before the semi-annual interest payments on a large amount of Government bonds in Europe, falling due, that period, the exchanges strengthen, with a result which is apparent in the fact that for the last eight years, during the three months following March, we have exported from New York on an average $30,000,000 of specie.

The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| December 23, 1871. | 10 A.M. | 10:20 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 11:15 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & H. | | | 99¾ | | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| Do. Scrip | | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | | | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | |
| Michigan Central | | | | | | | |
| Harlem | | | | 118 | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | | | | | | | |
| Lake Shore | | | 91¾ | | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Illinois Cent. | | | | | | | |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | | | | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 64⅛ |
| Do. pref. | | | | | | | |
| Rock Island | | | 105¼ | | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| St. Paul | | | | | | | |
| Do. pref. | | | | | | | |
| Tol. & Wabash | | | | 67¾ | 68 | 68 | 68¼ |
| Do. pref. | | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Miss. | | | 44 | | 43¾ | 44 | 44 |
| Ohio & Alton | | | | 117 | | | |
| Do. pref. | | | | | | | |
| Union Pacific | | | | | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| N. J. Central | | | | | | | |
| Canton | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | | 69¾ | | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Adams Ex. | | | 95 | | | | |
| Wells' Ex. | | | 49½ | | | | |
| United Ex. | | | 65½ | | 65¾ | | |
| Gold | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices today of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 87½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 28¾ |
| Catawissa preferred | 44¾ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 18¾ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 60 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 59 |
| "Camden and Amboy Railroad | 127 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 8¾ |
| Reading | 95½ |

—EX-dividend.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Margins from as sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16.—There has been more doing, and prices are looking up. Sales of 125,000 lbs, in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece at 67@76c; full blood Merino fleece 63@66c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 60@66c; half blood fleece 60@67c; quarter blood fleece 64@66c; common fleece 62c. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and New York—Full blood Merino fleece 64@67c; quarter blood fleece 64@66c; common fleece 62c. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and New York—Full blood Merino fleece 64@67c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 61@63; half blood fleece 62@66c; quarter blood fleece 61@64c; common fleece 59@62c. Combing and Delaines—Washed fleece 72@75c; unwashed fleece, combing and delaine, 50@55c; Canada fleece 72@75c. Tub-washed—Choice selected 75c; choice fair 73@75c; inferior and ordinary 65@70c. Domestic pulled—City Merino 68@69c; city No 1, 61@63c; western 59@62c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market since our last has been very active, and on the fine and medium grades of fleece a further advance has been established. The stocks of all kinds of domestic are light, and manufacturers show more disposition to meet the views of holders, who are rather indifferent about selling, even at the advanced prices. There are now very few desirable parcels of fleece obtainable under 70c, and at the close prices still had an upward tendency. There has been an improved demand for foreign, and with a moderate supply prices are very firm. The sales of the week are 1,000 lbs Ohio fleece at 67@68c; 30,000 lbs XXX and Fleece, 70@72c; 12,000 lbs X Wisconsin, 67c; 15,000 lbs New York State, 64c; 15,000 lbs low Fleece, 68c; 9,000 lbs Canada Fleece, 75c; 15,000 lbs unwashable, 45@47½c; 6,000 lbs unmerchantable, 50c; 2,000 lbs Berry Georgia, 38c; 90,000 lbs super Pulled, 61@65c; 98,000 lbs extra do, 68@72½c; 9,000 lbs fulled, 75@77½c; 15,000 lbs Texas, 36@37c; 12,000 lbs Spring Cup California, 41½c; 25,000 lbs do burry, 27½@31c; 15,000 lbs Pulled California, 50c; 30,000 lbs Montevideo, 62½c; 175,000 lbs cape, 41@43½c; 250 bales Mestiza, 40@42½c; 125 do estrainia, part 55c; 75,000 lbs East India, private; 10,000 lbs Buenos Ayres grande, 34½c; 6,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 36c; 10,000 lbs foreign Notes, 46c.—*Commercial List.*

## Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—Demand light but held firmly; No 1 @ $1 21½; No 2 @ $1 18½. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 46½c. Rye very firm; No 1 66½c. Barley active and advanced; No 2 fall 62c, 10 to 20 cars and declined to 60@61 90.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The mild weather still continues and the snow has disappeared, and with it a great portion of the ice from the streets. But at this writing the ice on the rivers does not seem inclined to "move," but should the present "warm spell" hold out there must be a "break up" in the rivers. In anticipation of this the coalboat men have employed boats to break the ice around their laden barges. This precaution may save them thousands of dollars. Numbers of dealers in vessels, pottery, &c., were sadly disappointed in not receiving heavy consignments for Christmas. But it seems that locomotives cannot move without water, and the tanks being frozen none was to be had. The markets, as a general thing, are unchanged in prices, the main feature of trade being in anything and everything suitable for the holidays. Speaking of the holidays admonishes us to close our remarks by wishing the reader a merry Christmas.

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted, from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading houses quote as follows: Soft ash, refined 4¼@4½c; common 4@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Sales choice to fancy $4 00@4 50 per bbl; common to good at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales of choice at 60@65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 50@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts 51 packages. Sales good prime table at 36@37c; choice very prime at 38@40c, and reached 39@42c per ₱. There is more inquiry for common.

BEANS—We note sales in a jobbing way at $2 00a 2 50 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand with sales reported at $9 25@9 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The store rates are Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25 per 50 ₱ bundle.

BAKING POWDER—Sales Banner ½-lb cans $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; lb cans $6 ₱ per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is moderately active at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 14@15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides, ribbed, 8c; short ribbed do 8c; sides, clear do, 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50@15. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg. Lard in tierces 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales at $5@8 00 as to quality. Real's cured finds ready sale at $12 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c ₱ lb; short weight 17c; mould 18c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CANDY OIL—Sales standard brands in 25@50 bbl lots at 21c per gallon from store.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 15¾@16c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio Factory 14@14½c; Dairy 12@13c.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $13@15 per barrel; bushel crates $1 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $3 00 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $6 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4¾, 5@5½c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of peaches, halves at 10@10½c; Bixed 8@8½c; quarters 5@6c. Apples—Sales medium to choice 7@8c; quarters 5@6c.

EGGS—Sales at 34@36c per dozen for strictly fresh; packed 32@34c.

FLOUR—Receipts 215 barrels. No change of prices, with full stocks on hand, and holders firm in their views. We quote as follows: Jenkins's snow Flake, $7 75@ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; clarke Minnesota $7 25, and active, with not much on the market; choice to fancy $6 75@7 00, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₱ cwt; $2 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 75@77c to the trade; from store in a small way 80@85c; mixed 60@66c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES—There has been more activity in the market for some days, and we report sales at all the following figures:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B coffee 12¾c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¼c. Raw sugars—Choice 11½c; prime to fair good 11@11½c. Cuba sugars 10¾@11c. Demarara 12¾@12¾c. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's extra C yellow 12¾c; do C 12¾c; other grades 9@10c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22c@22½c; Java 29@31c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, pure 26c; other grades 24@25c ₱ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 68c; white honey 68c; Lovering's 66c; Ingraham's 66c; sugar drips 52c; other grades 56@60c. New Orleans molasses, old, 50@55c; new crop 60@66c.

Rice—Carolina 10c; Rangoon 9¼c; fair 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper 20c; allspice 18c; Cassia 5c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 40.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 252 | Rye, sacks | 102 |
| Oats, sacks | 391 | Barley, sacks | 202 |
| Barley, sacks | 236 | | |

The receipts have fallen off, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote: Wheat—Red winter $1 42@1 50; white $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn—We quote by car load at 65c, and in small lots at 70@75c ₱ bushel. Oats—By car load, 37½@38c; mixed, and 40@40c for white. Rye unchanged at 90@95c. Barley dull at 80@85c for spring and 90@95c for fall.

HAY—Sales at Scales prices for timothy. Hogs—Sales of new 7¼ at 6¾@7c ₱ lb; old 7½ at 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—Wanted at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $390@395.

HOPPING—Sales at $2 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

IRELAND OIL—No 1 extra 58@58c; No 2 58@59c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58@60c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's, Slocum's and Wright's brands are held at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. Demand light.

MILL FEED—Middles $2 00 ₱ 100 lbs; second-ds $1 75; shorts $1 per 100 lbs; ship stuff $1 75; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 85c ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales common reds at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; silver skins $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Owing to the freeze up on the railroad poultry has advanced to some extent with the prospect of warm weather and heavy shipments it will doubtless be declined soon to former prices, and we will let the reader find them out by actual experience.

POTATOES—Sales peach blows, in good condition, at 50c@$1 in the bush; Carters at 75c@$1 in the bush.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROPE AND BAGGING—Sales of 3¼-lb cans at $1 50; ¾-lb, $8; 1-lb, $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover, sales 60@65 25, first hands; store $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUGAR—Sales of Tennessee 43c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—The nominal sales are 35@40c ₱ bush.

VEGETABLES—Sales cabbage 3@3½c ₱ lb; 100 lbs 12c ₱ lb, store weight.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 16c.

WHISKY—Sales bbls, common rectified 95c@$1 00 ₱ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 as to age.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 23, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday December 23d, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 382 cars; hogs, 165 cars; sheep, 85 cars; horses, 5 cars; mules, 5 cars.

**Cattle.**

Arrivals of cattle to-day light, and are principally through cattle for Eastern markets. Trains being behind time have caused a light supply, and most of the offerings have changed hands, but two or three loads remained unsold. Prices, as compared with those of last week, dealers say are a shade lower. Dealers have all gone East and the market closes moderately firm.

**Hogs.**

The receipts of hogs to-day fair, and in quality are a mixture of all grades. The market to-day opened up unfavorable for holders; weather soft and buyers wanting but few. Under this influence trade ruled dull, with prices $@10c lower than last week. The market closing with but few sold and feeling inclined downward.

**Sheep.**

The receipts of sheep light. The market to-day was inactive, very little activity and but few sheep selling—scarcely enough on which to base quotations. Prices have not changed since our last report, though the feeling to-day not quite so good as yesterday.

**Sales.**

Below will be found sales for the last three days, from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

**Cattle.**

| | HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 3,200 | 6 75 | 2 | 3,540 |
| 12 | 16,420 | 4 25 | 75 | 2,000 |
| 14 | 19,660 | 6 00 | 15 | 15,960 |
| 1 | 1,050 | 4 00 | 1 | 1,050 |
| 1 | 1,050 | 3 75 | 1 | 1,200 |
| 1 | 1,050 | 3 75 | | |

| | HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 19,960 | 5 87½ | 1 | 1,380 |
| 12 | 16,800 | 6 00 | 1 | 1,320 |
| 20 | 20,800 | 5 50 | 1 | 1,260 |
| 1 | 1,140 | 4 00 | 15 | 14,700 |
| 1 | 1,140 | 4 00 | bulls | 2,520 |
| 18 | 19,850 | 4 75 | 1 | 1,140 |

| | HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2,900 | 5 00 | 18 | 20,550 |
| 20 | 15,420 | 4 00 | 1 | 1,180 |
| 1 | 2,480 | 8 05 | 13 | 14,690 |
| 20 | 20,000 | 4 50 | 19 | 22,040 |
| 14 | 16,240 | 5 00 | | |

| | SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 16,640 | 5 @ off | 4 40 | 2 on leg each |
| 18 | 21,600 | 5 35 | 19 | 20,900 |
| 17 | 21,250 | 5 00 | 17 | 22,350 |

**Hogs.**

| | OHIO, WILLIAMS SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | 18,220 | 4 50 | 40 | 7,920 |
| 120 | 6,740 | 4 60 | 93 | 19,170 |
| 100 | 6,620 | 4 60 | 80 | 9,360 |
| 70 | 14,150 | 4 60 | 60 | 13,460 |
| 70 | 14,150 | 4 60 | 60 | 13,460 |
| 105 | 20,150 | 4 80 | 103 | 24,510 |
| 100 | 20,200 | 4 80 | 100 | 24,000 |
| 100 | 20,200 | 4 85 | 110 | 25,900 |
| 60 | 11,130 | 4 80 | 128 | 25,600 |
| 100 | 19,700 | 4 85 | 78 | 18,580 |
| 60 | 13,800 | 4 35 | 66 | 14,080 |
| 100 | 21,250 | 4 70 | 90 | 20,880 |
| 140 | 26,270 | 4 75 | 68 | 19,150 |
| 100 | 19,040 | 4 65 | 69 | 13,660 |
| 48 | 14,050 | 4 65 | | |

| | HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 3,360 | $4 25 | 92 | 22,360 |
| 69 | 15,820 | 4 40 | 25 | 10,300 |
| 20 | 15,820 | 4 80 | 117 | 26,180 |
| 79 | 17,400 | 4 80 | 45 | 11,600 |
| 100 | 21,500 | 4 85 | 97 | 19,150 |
| 80 | 16,700 | 4 75 | 98 | 8,260 |
| 100 | 20,200 | 4 80 | 102 | 25,000 |
| 61 | 12,480 | 4 30 | 195 | 41,930 |
| 34 | 9,910 | 4 75 | 95 | 22,210 |
| 100 | 21,180 | 4 30 | 98 | 23,450 |

| | SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 9,240 | $4 15 | 100 | 29,600 |
| 100 | 20,600 | 4 45 | 37 | 12,976 |
| 100 | 20,200 | 4 50 | 72 | 8,080 |
| 51 | 14,280 | 4 80 | 25 | 6,410 |
| 51 | 14,480 | 4 80 | 103 | 24,010 |
| 45 | 12,600 | 4 70 | 16 | 4,320 |
| 45 | 11,880 | 4 30 | 40 | 12,160 |
| 100 | 17,200 | 4 30 | 100 | 12,420 |
| 20 | 6,600 | 4 40 | 8 | 4,750 |
| 11 | 3,300 | 4 75 | | |

| | HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 17,800 | 4 50 | 55 | 13,920 |
| 100 | 17,800 | 4 55 | 93 | 21,900 |
| 63 | 11,820 | 4 80 | 80 | 12,570 |
| 100 | 19,600 | 4 80 | 100 | 20,000 |
| 60 | 12,240 | 4 40 | | |

| | HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 15,570 | 4 45 | 7 | 1,740 |
| 80 | 15,620 | 4 80 | 82 | 20,280 |
| 100 | 17,000 | 4 45 | 100 | 18,200 |
| 45 | 11,625 | 4 40 | 49 | 11,730 |
| 100 | 19,600 | 4 80 | 100 | 20,400 |
| 51 | 10,520 | 4 80 | 61 | 12,410 |

| | HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 187 | 13,120 | 4 50 | 92 | 6,410 |
| 84 | 8,960 | 4 80 | 104 | 19,030 |

| | HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 2,300 | 6 00 | 3 | 3,700 |
| 36 | 3,150 | 5 75 | 176 | 15,480 |

| | SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 174 | 11,480 | 4 85 | 1 | bucks $12 00 |
| 14 | 1,400 | 5 75 | | |

| | HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | 14,010 | 4 65 | 80 | 9,080 |
| 270 | 21,230 | 4 12 | 12 | 2,040 |
| 175 | 17,092 | 4 75 | 267 | 24,560 |

## THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market continues very firm for all grades of 1871's. About 150 bales have been sold at 60@70c. There is more inquiry for older growths, but holders refuse to make any concessions.

The following is from the circular of 21st instant of Mr. Ernest Wells:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 1,231 |
| Receipts corresponding week 1870 | 1,614 |
| Receipts corresponding week 1869 | 2,697 |
| Total receipts since September 1 | 20,982 |
| Total receipts corresponding season last year | 32,542 |
| Total exports since September 1 | 9,913 |
| Exports for the week | 1,945 |
| Total imports since September 1 | 69 |
| Stock on hand | 2,300 |

The following is from the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*: "Choice spring hops are a very scarce article in the country; indeed, it is impossible to find them except in small lots, and they are worth from 58 to 60c; 'fair' to 'good' hops command 48 to 50c, according to quality, and are hard to get even at those figures.—*Commercial List.*

December 23.—Of prime quality are in fair request at steady prices, but for other descriptions the tendency of prices is downward. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | 40@70c |
| 1871, fair to prime | 15@30c |
| Low grades | 8@15c |

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 25, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the last week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

| | Receipts Crude per bbl. | Exports per Penn. R. R. | Exports per A. V. R. R. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, December 18 | 1,450 | 152 | 2,588 |
| Tuesday, December 19 | 1,608 | 50 | 870 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 20 | 6,135 | ... | 566 |
| Thursday, December 21 | 3,962 | ... | ... |
| Friday, December 22 | 2,102 | 198 | 767 |
| Saturday, December 23 | 1,442 | 203 | ... |
| Total for week | 16,797 | 603 | 4,791 |
| Since January 1 | 1,112,815 | 100,206 | 607,516 |
| To December 23, 1871 | 1,129,673 | 100,739 | 612,307 |
| Same time 1870 | 1,038,772 | 187,460 | 696,632 |
| Same time 1869 | 931,139 | 141,458 | 442,344 |
| Same time 1868 | 1,042,883 | 178,573 | 507,341 |

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was a shade firmer, although prices remain about the same. The sales have been light; the operations in crude being as a general thing, transacted in the oil regions; in refined, the transactions have been confined to a few from some days since. A number of lots changed hands by telegraph. In regard to the future of oil there is a material difference of opinion; one thing is pretty certain, prices are fully as low as any reasonable person could expect. As will be perceived by reference to our figures, the receipts of the raw material for the present year have been large, notwithstanding the freezing of a large avenues of export from the oil regions to various points. Pittsburgh holds her own in this respect and a little more. We hope that during the incoming year it will be more favorable for refiners, that they may make something handsome on the capital invested.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude, received, barrels | 15,304 | 16,797 |

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

| | |
|---|---|
| From January 1st to December 23, 1871 | 1,129,673 |
| Same time 1870 | 1,038,772 |
| Same time 1869 | 931,139 |
| Same time 1868 | 1,042,883 |
| Same time 1867 | 1,215,000 |
| Same time 1866 | 1,249,011 |
| Same time 1865 | 627,385 |

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 2,346 | 533 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 15,951 | 4,791 |
| Total | 17,997 | 5,324 |

Exports of refined oil for the past three years by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to December 23d:

| | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 141,453 | 187,460 | 100,739 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 442,344 | 696,632 | 612,307 |
| Total | 583,797 | 794,092 | 713,046 |

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude, bbls | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| Refined, bbls | 15,000 | 16,000 |
| Total | 22,000 | 25,000 |

**Saturday.**

CRUDE.

The market was steady but not very active. Previous prices were maintained. The sales were, generally speaking, has heretofore been dull during the holidays. The asking rates were: Spot 16½a 16¾c. These figures would purchase oil for any delivery this year. The general impression seems to be that prices have touched their lowest point.

REFINED.

The market on Saturday was firmer. Holders for certain deliveries were asking an advance. We quote: Spot or December 22½c; January, February and March, 23@23½c; April, May and June, B. O., 23½c These figures mean eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 22.—Transactions very light yesterday. Following are the

SALES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls upper road, sic delivery | 4 | 05 |
| 4,000 bbls do | 4 | 02½ |
| 1,000 bbls spot | 4 | 00 |
| 5,000 bbls do | 3 | 98 |

NEW YORK, December 22.—Market continues firm and prices for refined crude in bulk 13½c asked, but no sales; refined 22½@23c for contracts without important business; for next month 22½c is bid; cases 34@35c. Philadelphia delivery, nominal; nominal and the few bids made are at prices below the views of holders; 29c is quoted; quiet for crude this month; sales 500 bbls each month January and February at 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 23.—Market very quiet but firm at 24c; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, December 23.—Market quiet and firm at $4 05.

PERKASIE, December 23.—Market quiet and dull at $4.

TITUSVILLE, December 22.—Market dull and little doing at $4 00.

OIL CITY, December 23.—Market very quiet rt $4 50.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shippers. | Consignees. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Wm Stewart | Brilliant Oil Works | 74 |
| Thos King | Liberty Oil Works | 148 |
| Shaw & Co | Penniman Oil Works | 151 |
| J Rushnell | Crystal Oil Works | 154 |
| H. McKelvey | Crystal Oil Works | 154 |
| H. McKelvey | Vesta Oil Works | 314 |
| Thomas Hackett | Standard Oil Works | 342 |
| do | Standard Oil Works | 456 |
| Thomas Hackett | Standard Oil Works | 696 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and Rivers.**

| | Bbls. | |
|---|---|---|
| Brilliant Oil Works | 1,016 | Liberty Oil Works 148 |
| Crystal Oil Works | 308 | Penniman Oil Works 151 |
| Cosmos Oil Works | 294 | Standard Oil Works 1,146 |
| Total | | 2,932 |

**Shipments of Refined Oil Etsut via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

ALLEGHENY, December 22, 1871.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 271 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wright, Frew & Co, 605 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, R & Co, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,366

**Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.**

Balston & Waring, 418 obls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Dolphin & Co, 160 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total ..... 518

## IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 23.—Pig iron continues in active request at full prices. Manufacturers have sold largely ahead. Sales of 1,500 tons Lehigh crane No. 1 at $36 50; 1,000 tons No. 2 do. at $35 75; 500 tons do grey forge at $25 50—all at 4 months. Rolled iron is steady and firm at $55 for grey forge and $62 for mottled, at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is held firmly. We quote at $2 50@2 60, as to brand and quality. Now rails sell at $70@71 for American, at works, and $75@76 for English. Old rails meet a good demand at $29 50.

Blooms—Are dull.

Scrap Iron—Commands, in lots $37 ₱ ton.

Scrap Iron—Commands $34@35 ₱ ton.

Nails—Are in good demand at $4 75 ₱ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ₱ ₱.—*Price Current.*

Iron—Prices are well maintained; 1,500 tons of No. 1 Lehigh sold at $36 50; 1,000 tons of No. 2 at $35 75, and 500 tons gray forge at $35 50 ₱ ton, all at Hoboken.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

December 23.—Our manufacturers are beginning to grow impatient at the condition of the river and their own consequent position, with orders unfilled because of inability to ship.

Pig iron is accumulating on the wharf to a greater extent than is pleased.

Furnaces are all doing well. Hecla is reported as having never done better.

Vesuvius has done extremely well since she changed to cold blast some five weeks since, and sets her new product at 1,800, and has orders for more than they can ship.

Belfont is increasing her yield steadily since she resumed blast, and now makes about 30 tons daily. Its making No. 1 Foundry. Sales reported of 50 tons there at $36 and of a lot at Cincinnati at $40.

Card prices on nails and bar iron remain unchanged.

The Iron Railroad brought to our wharf for the week ending December 16, 1,500 tons pig iron, 1,870 tons coal, and 435 tons iron ore.

Mr. T. R. Morgan, the managing partner of the firm of March & Morgan, of Alliance, Ohio, who manufacture one of the best patterns of steam hammers made, was in the city this week on a visit and consultation with the gentlemen forming the "Burgess Steel and Iron Works Company," whose furnaces, using a steam hammer for their establishment. Mr. Morgan took occasion to have called upon the Board of Trade pamphlet, which he said had succeeded in attracting considerable attention to the Hanging Rock iron region among iron men elsewhere.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, though there is an active demand for pig to meet the wehts of consumers. Some 1,700 tons Glengarnock have been received since our last, and have been sold at the prices then named—there were not satisfactory. Sales have been made in lots of shipping Egginton's part at $34@35. Other brands are steady at $34@35 for Glengarnock, $33@39 for Gartsherrie, and $39 for Coltness. There has been an improved demand for American, and sales have been made by a Lehigh Company of 1,000 tons at $36 50@37 on dock. Rails are quiet, but the terms were kept strictly private. Rails are quiet but steady at former rates. Refined bar from store has not

# THE VERY LATEST.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### Denver and Rio Grand Narrow-Gauge.

Late Acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Company in the Southwest—Narrow-Gauge from Rochester, N. Y., to the Pennsylvania Coal Fields, &c., &c.

**Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge.**

An excursion over the completed portion of the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Road lately aped at the rate of thirty miles an hour, although much of the track was just laid and not ballasted. The officers of this road state that it can do the work that almost any road can do with a single track. The present freight cars are somewhat smaller and different from those to be constructed. Stock cars are to be made for bringing cattle from the Arkansas valley to the mines, for this road is to connect with the Colorado Central, now building. The rails of the street cars in Denver are to be three feet; the cars of this road are to be run into the streets, to load and unload at the stores, saving drayage. A single mule pulls a loaded car with ease. A narrow-gauge road can be built in the East for $8,000 to $10,000 a mile, with cash payments. The freight cars have four wheels, but those with eight wheels are to be made, and with such it is estimated that the same average of freight will be carried as by the ordinary broad-gauge cars. The passenger cars have eight wheels, are seven feet wide from outside to outside, and thirty-five feet long. On one side are double, on the other single seats, and each car will seat thirty-four passengers. Sleeping cars with double berths can be made to accommodate as many passengers as a Pullman now carries, when each passenger has a double berth. Excursion cars are to be made with revolving seats, on each side, and so arranged that by turning the backs to the side of the car they form a settee, as in a Pullman. The center of gravity in the small cars is ten per cent. lower than in the larger ones, hence the cars are less likely to overturn, and the whole weight of the train being less, collisions must be less violent. The Denver and Rio Grande Line is conducted under a new method. The engineer alone has charge of running the train. The conductor is an agent, and he is also a telegraphic operator. He carries a telegraphic apparatus with him, and stations are attached to telegraph poles, being little more than shelves, and the agent communicates orders to the engineer. The poles are numbered in mile sections, from one to twenty-six, and the miles are marked on the poles as if mile-stones. By this means the engineer, who keeps record of the condition of the track, can report to the master mechanic at the end of the trip, or sooner, any defect within one hundred feet by naming the number of the pole and section where work is needed. The master mechanic has charge of maintenance of way, and, having reports by telegraph, as above stated, at once directs where work is to be done. It is reported that this road is to be extended to the old city of Mexico, offers having been made from the owners of rich mines in that remote region. Thus we may expect that this road, now just commenced, will be extended to the Capitol of the Montezumas, a distance of over 1,000 miles from Denver. It is to be said, in addition, that an extension of the narrow gauge northward has been surveyed, running through our town to connect with the Union Pacific at Pine Bluff.

**The New Narrow-Gauge Project.**

The Board of Directors of the Northern Extension of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, organized in December, will complete a chain of narrow-gauge railroad to extend from that city up the west side of the Genesee Valley, through Scottsville, Caledonia, York, Moscow and Cuyler to Mount Morris, and thence through Angelica, Belvidere and other towns to Portville, near the Pennsylvania line, where it connects with a road of the same gauge now extending sixty miles into the oil regions. The narrow gauge improvement is rapidly extending in every direction, notwithstanding there is much controversy as to its ultimate economy and advantage over the wide gauge. A correspondent who has traveled over the Canada narrow gauge says: Let anybody get into the narrow gauges, and he would not observe the slightest difference between it and other railways. The cars are seated in the same way as the wide gauge, each seat accommodating two, comfortably.

**Late Acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Company in the South.**

A New Orleans December 19 letter in the Philadelphia *Press* contains the following: The railroad world, in this vicinity, for a week past has been in more or less commotion, resulting from several changes of ownership of two important railroads—the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, running from Memphis, Tennessee, to Chattanooga, some three hundred and nine miles, leased by the Pennsylvania Company, and the transfer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad to the Charles Morgan party. What the policy of the Pennsylvania Company in this section is no one outside of the management of that powerful corporation can determine, but I am sensible to the fact that whatever they undertake they will carry out in the strictest sense of the letter. The securing by them of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the road to Little Rock, Arkansas, will give them a close connection with the Southern Pacific when completed. A road built from Chattanooga to Cincinnati will give the Pennsylvania Company the shortest route to New York or Philadelphia. As it now stands, with their present acquisitions, they have the shortest route to the North and East via Louisville, and the only line of Pullman to Nashville and on to Louisville, or by the way of Humboldt and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and then on to New York or Philadelphia, either by the way of Cincinnati or the Indianapolis route, both centering at Columbus, Ohio.

In regard to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad and the Mississippi Central, there have been thousands of rumors in regard to the Pennsylvania Company leasing them for a term of years. Knowing ones have no hesitation in saying that they know it to be a fact, and that as soon as Thomas A. Scott was at Nashville two or three days ago arranging the transfer with Col. McComomb, I am inclined to doubt the Colonel's visit to Nashville for this purpose, but that he was there on railroad business is a sure thing. If Colonel Scott desires to lease these two roads mentioned, he will do it, much to the satisfaction of the Southern people, who are interested in railroad matters.

**Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge.**

The Reading *Times* says that the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge is to go ahead. Col. S. C. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, has been appointed Chief Engineer and will put a corps in the field at once to survey and locate the branch to Quarryville. The Lancaster people will raise the town, and Berks is expected to do the balance.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued General Order No. 1 as to the United Railroads of the New Jersey Division. The United Railroads of the New Jersey Division will be composed of two divisions. The New York Division, extending from Philadelphia to Jersey City, includes the Frankford, Doylestown, Princeton, Rocky Hill, Kingston, Millstone and New Brunswick, and the Perth Amboy branches. The Amboy Division, extending from Amboy to Camden, includes the Pemberton and Hightstown branches, the Camden and Burlington Railroad, the Camden and Woodford Branches, the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad, the branches extending from Bordentown to Trenton, and from Glassenburg to Monmouth Junction, including the boats engaged in transportation of passengers and freight between Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia and Camden. George W. Boyd has been appointed Superintendent of the New York Division. His office will be at Jersey City. Isaac Buckstew has been appointed Superintendent of the Amboy Division. His office will be in Trenton. George D. Howell has been appointed principal assistant engineer of maintenance of way of the United Roads of New Jersey Division. Robert Stewart has been appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division. C. C. Faunt le Roy is the agent of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division, and will have charge of the distribution of all freight and passenger cars. His office will be in Trenton. Captain Charles A. Woolley is Superintendent of the Ferries. F. Wolcott Jackson has been appointed General Superintendent of the United Roads. His office will be in Jersey City. A. J. Cassatt has been appointed General Manager. His office is in Philadelphia.

The duties of Isaac Dripps, Superintendent of the Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Theodore N. Ely, engineer of maintenance of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Enoch Lewis, Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Joseph H. Sanger, General Baggage Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been extended over the United Railroads of New Jersey Division; and the duties of C. E. Pugh, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been extended over the freight and passenger depots of the United Railroads, New Jersey Division.

A general notice signed by J. Edgar Thomson, President, announcing that the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over the united roads, says that the orders of the following must be obeyed: Thomas T. Firth, Treasurer; A. J. Cassatt, General Manager; R. G. Lewis, Controller; S. Kingston, General Freight Agent; H. W. Gwinner, Passenger and Ticket Agent; W. L. Cumbler, General Solicitor. The general order is dated Jersey City, December 19th, and the appointments mentioned in that general order took effect on Fri-day.

## GEN. SICKLES ON OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

**All Harmonious at Present, but there is no Knowing What may Happen at any Moment.**

On General Sickles' arrival in New York he was interviewed. He has taken advantage of the adjournment of the Spanish Cortes, the breaking up of the old Ministry, and the establishment of a provisional one, to make a visit home, where he intends remaining for about two months. He expresses himself quite freely on the relations existing between this country and Spain. In a diplomatic point of view, he said these relations were never on a more satisfactory footing. At the same time questions are constantly arising, owing to indiscreet actions of the Spanish officials in Cuba, which are calculated to disturb the existing harmony. Such has been the case during the past two weeks, but so far everything has been settled amicably. The chief source of trouble is that the Spanish authorities cannot always control the acts of the officers in Cuba. There are, he says, really two rebellions in the island, one on account against the Spanish Government, and one in Havana against the Spanish authorities. The state of things remains the same, and what may arise at any moment to disturb the relations between the two countries, it is impossible to say. In Spain, the most advanced partisans of the present dynasty, represented by such men as Zorilla, Rivero, and Martos should some time ere long get into power and the new Cortes soon to be elected, Gen. Sickles thinks the time will be most favorable for permanently settling the vexatious questions now troubling the diplomats of the two countries. The party aspire to establish a colonial policy in accordance with the views of the United States Government, and will result in such a settlement of the Cuban question as will be satisfactory to both countries and to Cuba. There is every probability that this party will succeed, but the details of the line of policy which it will probably adopt, it is impossible to state at present. No proposition looking to the purchase of Cuba has ever been made by Gen. Sickles on the part of the United States, or suggested by the Spanish Government, and the General is very confident that no such proposition would be entertained for a moment.

## STEAMSHIP HANSA'S GREAT PERIL.

**Terrible Gale—Broken Rudder—Nearly Lost.**

The steamship Hansa of the North German Lloyd line, from Bremen to New York, has been disabled, and is now at St. John's undergoing repairs. The Hansa left Bremen on Saturday, November 25, and had a very pleasant passage down the channel on Saturday, December 2. At that time when in latitude 48 degrees 25 minutes north and longitude 40 degrees 45 minutes west she was struck by a heavy gale, which continued its fury until Monday evening. On the morning of that day, while the storm was at its greatest fury, the helm of the ship, which is of solid iron, was broken, and the shaft split perpendicularly so as to render it useless. The position of the Hansa was at this time perilous indeed—in the midst of the Atlantic without a helm, and beaten and buffeted by terrific seas. By means of a temporary rudder manufactured out of a cable, logs of wood and pieces of iron, the vessel was kept steady and somewhat on her course which was pointed about, enough to shield the gales and snow of Saturday—ice encircled in their log, and now thrown nearly on her beam ends by the violence of the waves. On Saturday she sighted the coast of Newfoundland, having nearly run down the breakers in the fog. The pilot came on board. Two tugboats were sent from St. Johns, and the noble old ship was turned into the quiet bay of the harbor. The Hansa will remain in St. John's until her helm can be thoroughly repaired. She will probably sail this week for New York. No lives were lost, but the old ship herself presents rather a battered appearance. Hardly a yard remains on her masts, nearly all having been used in constructing a substitute for a helm. The vessel carried 126 steerage and some 20 cabin passengers.

## CRIME.

**Mother and Child Murdered.**

ERIE, PA., December 23.—A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* writes to that journal the particulars of a horrible tragedy which occurred at Kanapa, ninety four miles east of here on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on the night of the 20th inst. The wife and child of a man named Patrick Burns were found dead on Thursday morning under a barn near their home. Physicians who have examined the bodies say no doubt that both were murdered, the wife having been strangled and the child's skull broken. Burns has been arrested and lodged in jail pending the Coroner's inquest.

**An Aged Lady Horribly Mutilated.**

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—Yesterday evening Mr. Charles Weisert, living on Shelby street, went to the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Klarber, living in the suburbs of the city, aged sixty-five, and brought the old lady home to stay a day or two. This afternoon, when the old lady started to go home, Mr. Weisert attacked her with a hatchet, knocking her on the floor and mutilating her in a horrible manner. No cause known for the deed. The old lady will probably die before morning. Mr. Weisert has been arrested, but pretends to know nothing about the affair.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1871.

**NILSSON'S INSANE LOVER FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

Busch, the insane lover of Nilsson, who has on two occasions been brought up in the Essex Market Court for attempting to force his way into her rooms at the hotel, was committed to-day to the Lunatic Asylum.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The Robinson murder examination at Salt Lake closed Saturday afternoon. Hampton, Tomes and Blithe were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury and the others discharged.

It is reported by Mormons at Salt Lake that Brigham Young will retain there this week.

There is ten feet of snow on a level in the Little Cottonwood Mining District in Utah, and still snowing at last accounts. The sun has not been seen for a week.

A tragedy occurred in front of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office at three o'clock yesterday morning. Charles Tallman, assistant pressman at the Methodist Book Concern, was in Lorenzo Deagle's "all night" drinking saloon, where he got into a quarrel with customers. Deagle kindly started to lead him home. Arriving at the *Enquirer* office, Tallman drew a pistol and shot Deagle in the left breast, the ball passing above the heart. Deagle will qie. Tallman is under arrest. He was fifty-five years of age. Deagle forty. Both have large families. Tallman's reputation has been good.

A man named Ricolds shot and instantly killed two negroes, a few miles from Memphis, last evening, and then fled. The negroes approached a church where Ricolds was guarding, and refused to stop when warned off.

A Central Union and Reform Organization has been inaugurated in Cincinnati, embracing the most respectable citizens, its main objects being to secure the election of capable and honest men to office, and to defeat corrupt and unfit men, by whatever party nominated.

The late snow storm was very severe in the West, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific coast. The Western trains are reported snow-bound, with progress that several days will be required to clear obstructions.

A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that the gale on Saturday and Saturday night was the most severe ever experienced in that locality. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and considerable damage done to roofs, chimneys, &c. The spire of the First Baptist Church was blown down, falling upon and prostrating crushing an adjoining dwelling, but without injuring any of the inmates.

## ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, December 24.—River rising very slowly, with seven feet two inches in the channel. River open for all grades; navigation resumed between here and Louisville. It is expected the river will be open to the Mississippi to-morrow. The Minnesota left here for Memphis at 10 A. M. Barges for Red river. No damage was done by the breaking up of the ice, except that two boats were moored in the hull of the Abeona, which she will repair without going into dock. The report of a great ice rise is not flattering this evening. A special to the *Gazette* from the clerk of the R. C. Gray reports the arrival of that boat at Pine Bluff, she having doubled from Rob Roy.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, December 24.—Cloudy and pleasant; river stationary at six feet on Reeves's Bar. Arrived, Planter, Kate Kerney, Hill, Kerney, Ames, Potomac, New Orleans; Cabarge, Red river; Sallie, Cairo; the Phil. Allen was gotten off Reeves's bar by snag boats. The S. H. Long and Howard are still lying there. The Roseville sank in Arkansas river on Wednesday and will be a total loss.

**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, December 24.—Up, J. H. Groesbeck at 2 P. M.; down, John F. Tolle 6 P. M. Warm and clear; river falling.

## LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

**A Trip Through Napa and Sonoma Valleys—Description of Prominent Towns—The Geysers Visited—A Terrible Ride—Mountains—The Scenery most Sublime—The Hot and Cold Springs—Graphic Scenes and Incidents of the Trip.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1871.

Thinking that a few lines from a letter of such a valuable paper would be acceptable from this far off clime, I will take the opportunity to write some items which may be of interest. I left my home in the Allegheny some more than a year ago, bound for the west, for the purpose of recruiting my health, and arrived in this city about four weeks ago.

Not wishing to infringe too much on your space, all I propose to do is to write a few notes of my my friends through Napa and Sonoma valleys, which I visited a few days ago with a number of my friends through Napa and Sonoma valleys, located north of this city. Mr. Collins, who formed one of the party, took his fine double team and barouche, which we put on board the boat and started at two o'clock Monday, from Broadway wharf. Those who will go to the trouble of looking in a cabinet-maker large map of the United States, will be enabled to follow us in our course. We sailed almost due north, passed Alcatraces island with its heavy mounted fortifications and government stores, Angel island, much larger but almost uninhabited, through the northern part of San Francisco Bay, through San Pablo Bay, and up a narrow arm of water that has resembling a river, to Vallejo, flourishing town at the foot of Santa Rosa Valley.

A TOUR THROUGH THE WINE REGION.

We remained all night at Petaluma, and early the next morning had our team hitched up and drove to the town of Sanoma, a distance of fourteen miles. Mr. Collins has here a vineyard of thirty acres, which he rents to Mr. Landsberger, producing a very superior kind of grape. We did not remain long at this place, but drove off and visited a number of other localities in the immediate neighborhood, and were shown through some excellent vineyards and wine cellars. The extensive vineyards, buildings and cellars of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, an association having a large amount of money invested in the best wine producing lands of Sanoma Valley, and in the cultivation of the grape, was then visited. We also were shown through some of the celebrated cellars, which are hewn out of the solid rock of the hill, like immense tunnels, and in which total darkness reigns.

A VISIT TO GEN. VALLEJO.

As it was getting late, we left this region and proceeded to the residence of Gen. Vallejo, about two miles distant. Gen. Vallejo is a native Californian and was at one time one of the largest land owners in the world; but like many others who owned immense tracts of land and thousands of head of cattle, and were the rulers of the country before its cession to the United States, has had his possessions wrested from him by squatters, and is now trying to melt away like snow on a warm spring morning, before the advancing civilization of the more astute, grasping and less scrupulous Yankee.

When the Americans first commenced to settle this State, a large portion of the most valuable of its lands was owned by a few prominent Spanish families, to whom it was granted by the Spanish or Mexican Government. They are a hospitable, whole-souled, generous people, who became an easy prey to these aggressive Americans, who soon commenced, acre by acre, and dollar by dollar, to transfer those immense possessions to themselves. They would loan them money on their lands at enormous rates of interest, which in nine cases out of ten would have to be repaid, so the mortgages were foreclosed. Then many would appeal to their grants, claiming the land to keep up their courage. But there is no use. We may have faith in a good, skilful driver, and in well trained, trusty horses, in a strong wagon and harness; but none of us can look back and contemplate the perils of such a drive without feeling a cold shudder creeping over us, which is anything but agreeable.

THE GEYSERS.

At last we arrived at the Geysers. After partaking of a luncheon at the hotel, we started, with a guide, through the celebrated Geyser canon. It is certainly one of the greatest wonders of nature. We passed down from the hotel to the creek, crossed it, and wended our way up the canon (ravine), the sulphurous smell being almost suffocating, the water running down the canon boiling hot, the bottom and sides composed of pure sulphur, gypsum and other minerals. As we proceed, the steam commences to come out of the ground, hissing, the water, boiling hot, spurting and foaming, the ground is so hot that it burns our feet, and keeps us mooving about smartly; the steam condensing in our faces, makes the presipiration run down in streams, and we stop in a large open space where the canon widens out. This is called the Devil's Workshop.

A rock on one side, of a peculiar shape, making a comfortable seat, is called the devil's chair. There are a number of things in this workshop dedicated to his Satanic Majesty, which I will pass by, even the next came to the "devil's inkstand." This is a boiling spring of black ink. It is of very good quality, and most visitors take a bottle of it home, and on this occasion requires, have no scruples in using the devil's ink to write letters to their friends. But it is getting hot—so hot we can hardly endure it. The steam is puffing out from all sides, almost scalding our hands and faces, and the soles of our feet are so hot that like grease in a pond of ice water, we can only keep down one at a time.

THE WITCHES' CAULDRON.

But the most wonderful of all is coming yet. We have reached the Witches' Cauldron. It is about forty of about seven feet in diameter in the bank of the canon, of black, boiling, seething water, a thousand bubbles of steam bursting a foot high, and steam issuing forth from it in great volumes, making a terrible noise, the whole giving a person an idea that "all Hell had broke loose," or that we were going to a faint idea of the reality.

Further up the canon we came to the Devil's Steamboat. This is a place on top of the bank, where several jets of steam issue, of great volume and power issue forth continually from the bowels of the earth, with a terrible hissing noise.

THE BATHS.

After remaining here a short time, we proceeded on our journey, and soon came to the Indian sweat bath. This is a jet of steam from the side of a hill before which the Indian many years since—before its discovery by Americans—built a sweat house, a platform of round saplings, fastened together, which they covered with skins, and going inside, got a delicious vapor bath.

Further down the hill we come to the "Devil's teakettle," which is a powerful jet of steam, about two thickness of a man's thigh, coming with wonderful force out of the ground. This makes a peculiar, shrill whistle, similar to that of a locomotive blowing. From thence we proceeded slowly down the hill, and arriving at the hotel, we had a refreshing with a bath houses and their convenient arrangements. In each house there is a pipe bringing the steam into the side of the hill where it comes out of the ground, so you take there a thorough steaming; next to it is a room in which you get a hot shower bath, and also being conducted from the bank adjoining, a distance of some eight or ten rods, another room, cold water, and get a cold shower, and stepping out into an enclosure, you can jump into the creek, and can have a swim in the cool water.

THE RETURN.

After remaining here a few days, we returned to Calistoga by the same road. This is a new road, built about four years since, and as it is too expensive to keep relays of horses for the old road, which is far more dangerous than the new, it has been abandoned. Our drive back was in the afternoon and evening, and being out of the usual time, we met several private carriages and two loads of hay. Just it did seem to us that we had to pass them on that narrow road, but we waited for them on the widest part of the road we could find, and even on the outside of the outer wheels sliding down part way over it, the stage overhanging at that dizzy height. The driver insisted on us keeping our seats, but on this occasion we could not think of it, such scampering as there was from that stage was ludicrous in the extreme, but we did not *then* stand upon ceremony.

PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

We finally reached the valley as the sun was sinking low in the western horizon; the atmosphere being sultry and somewhat hazy. We could see in the distance old road over which we celebrated "Hog's Back," and all around us in the great distance the mountains and canons alternating in rapid succession, reflecting the golden rays of the setting sun, presenting a wild and varied magnificence of scenery, such as no country in the world but California can boast of. Down on the other side we proceeded at the usual reckless speed, gliding from one short curve to another, clinging to our seats and holding our breath, until we reached the plain below about sundown. We arrived at Calistoga about eight o'clock. The next morning we took the train for Calistoga, arriving there about noon, where we met a number of our friends. Calistoga is situated at the head of Napa valley, near Mount St. Helena, contains one hotel and a number of pretty little cottages with three or four bed rooms and a parlor, which are occupied during the summer months by families who reside in the place being noted for its hot and mineral springs.

A VISIT TO THE GEYSERS.

The next morning we took the stage, which is a spring wagon with three seats, for the "Geysers." The road is one of the most interesting in the world. The distance from Calistoga to the Geysers is about thirty miles, and for the first ten or twelve miles the road is comparatively level, but the valley is very narrow, and the farm houses and wayside inns are few and far between.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS—A PERILOUS RIDE.

But we change our heavy stage for a lighter one and with our fresh horses we begin gradually to ascend the mountain, the horses going at a terrible pace, as all who are familiar with California staging are aware. The landscape grows wilder, more wierd and picturesque; the sun pours its hot rays down upon us, yet onward and upward we go, lingering at every curve that we have reached the top. At last we stop under a large tree, water the horses and take a drink ourselves from a spring of cool water in the mountain side; we look back, tracing the serpentine windings of the road over which we have just passed, finally losing itself in the dim distance. On we go again, following a mountain ridge, with a mountain almost perpendicular, a yawning abyss below us, and on the almost perpendicular mountain above—it is a scene almost fearfully grand.

THE SCENERY SUBLIME IN THE EXTREME.

After about four miles travel along such mountain sides as I have described, in which there are one hundred and thirty curves in the road, we get to the summit, and the road from the Geysers is even more fearfully grand and has more crooks than that over which we have just passed. The driver whips his horses and drives at a fearful gallop down hill, making the nicest and most dangerous curves in a wonderful manner, sometimes doubling up his horses so that the leaders are almost facing us, so a person in the wagon would think we were meeting another team. But down we go at break-neck speed, the fearful chasm extending thousands of feet below us, apparently waiting and anxious to swallow us up. We hold on to our seats in breathless suspense, look at each other, and try to keep up an outward show at least of being brave, like boys in the dark, walking past a graveyard, whistling to keep up their courage. But there is no use. We may have faith in a good, skilful driver,

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

At the two performances to-day and during the week Bartley T. Campbell's new drama, "Through Fire," will be produced. The management of the Opera House have done all that can be done to make the production of this piece a thorough success. For the last fortnight the scene painters of the establishment have been busily engaged in preparing new scenery, and Manager Elsler has gone to an expense of two thousand dollars in order that the piece may be put upon the stage in the best possible manner. Those who have seen the result of this lavish outlay and continued labor, state that, so far as labor is concerned, "Through Fire" will eclipse anything ever seen in this city. The drama, it is said, is not a sensational play in the acceptation which is now attached to the term. It contains, however, sufficient of startling effect and interesting situation to make it thoroughly enjoyable and to give to it sufficient snap and *elan* as to remove it from that class of plays which are known as "heavy." Throughout the drama an interesting story is told and the interest is heightened by the introduction of just such material as appeals to popular taste. The caste is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bertrand Bristow, | Mr. J. Newton Gotthold. |
| Wild Nat, | |
| Adam Jocelyn, Banker | J. F. Dean. |
| Jarvis Jocelyn | H. S. Duffield. |
| Gus, Tyke | J. H. Rowe. |
| Col. Rabbington | H. P. Wilson. |
| Sam. Badgett | J. E. Irving. |
| Browning | W. H. Crompton. |
| Ned Landseer | O. Stevens. |
| Prince Orloff | Master Harry Conner. |
| Mrs. Bristow | Miss Willa Brong. |
| Patty | Miss Isabella Phillips. |
| Jenby (with new song) | Georgie Deacon. |
| Mrs. Magnilin | Lizzie Irving. |

As the piece has been written with a special view of placing Mr. Gotthold before the public in a prominent character, and as that gentleman has made a special study of the part, people may be sure that they will at any rate have the opportunity of enjoying good acting from him. It should also be remembered that the drama is the production of one of our own local journalists, and we have some weight in drawing large houses for Mr. Gotthold will take his benefit on Wednesday, appearing in "Through Fire."

**Library Hall.**

Good audiences, we are pleased to state, attended the entertainments of Miss Jane Coombs and her talented company on Saturday afternoon and night. For the matinee entertainment, the "Honeymoon" was the attraction. In the comedy the members of the company appeared to great advantage. Miss Coombs was a most lovable *Juliana*, while Mr. Robinson, as the *Duke Aranza*, and Mr. Bradley, the *Mock Duke*, fairly captivated all present. It was in the evening, however, that the greatest enthusiasm was produced, when the attention to Lovell's "Ingomar, the barbarian," or, as the bills had it, "Ingomar, or the Greek Maiden,' For a Saturday night, in English, the audience was very fair, and of all the performances of the past week, none could prove more enjoyable than that of "Ingomar." Miss Coombs as the self-sacrificing *Parthenia*, Mr. Robinson as the leader of "the wild hordes," and Mr. Bradley as *Myron*, the armorer, are realizations not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Miss Coombs has not appeared as *Parthenia* for some eight years, until Saturday evening, she rendered the character in the splendid Grecian manner with a freshness and originality which gained her the praise and sympathy of her audience throughout. It is only to be regretted that "Ingomar" was not produced earlier in the week, as our citizens, apparently, are loth to respond to patronize the house on Saturday evenings. As Miss Coombs and her combination are to remain in this city for a week yet, it is hoped that "Ingomar" will be repeated on some one of the evenings.

This being Christmas day, there will be two performances; in the afternoon the "Lady of Lyons" will be produced, and in the evening the "Hunchback."

To-morrow evening "London Assurance," with a splendid cast, will form the magnet of attraction. Miss Coombs interprets the character of "Lady Gay Spanker" in a superior manner, and her delivery of the "Steeple Chase" is well worthy the hearing of all who delight in dramatic entertainments.

The programme for the remainder of the week will be as follows: Wednesday, "The Love Chase;" Thursday, "The Wife's Secret;" Friday, benefit of Miss Coombs, "School for Scandal;" Saturday matinee, "The World of Fashion; Night, Love's Sacrifice." We are exceedingly glad that Miss Coombs has determined to perform for a week longer, and "The Love Chase." The pieces are among the best in the respective repertoire of the company and it was in these that Miss Coombs made her first favorable impression in this city. It is to hoped that the public will continue their liberal patronage being familiar with the business, has during the short time he has been conducting the establishment, fully demonstrated his ability to cater successfully to a discriminating but appreciative public and has made for himself a host of friends. To-day Mr. Heineman will give his patrons a dinner that will do honor to his culinary skill, and we would advise as many of our readers as can conveniently do so to drop in about the dinner hours and try the Opera House Dining Rooms dinner. They will not regret it as it will be equal to any dinner served in the city. The attendance will be large, as all of the tables all being new, and the bar is supplied with the choicest liquors.

**People Who Have**

Cut their wise teeth—Dr. Sweetser, and all who do are willing to declare to all who don't use it that the only infallible remedy for painful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

**Closing Sale of Fur Robes**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**Holiday Presents**

New goods just received, including,
Ivory Hair Brushes,
Inlaid Hair Brushes,
Tulip Hair Brushes,
Infant Brushes, assorted,
Hand Mirrors—plate glass,
Toilet Mirrors—plate glass,
New Perfumery—very fine,
Puff Boxes—assorted,
Cologne Water—very fine, in many choice styles—sure to please.
Perfumed Amitpotis.
Many other articles suitable for presents at Clark's drug store, No. 103 Fifth avenue.

**Beaver Gauntlets, Beaver Caps,**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**R. B. Breed & Co.**

Have a fine stock of China, Glass and Queensware, at the China store, 100 Wood street.

**Holiday Hats and Caps**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.**

In these holiday times we would respectfully call the attention of the public to the new and elegant Wilson Sewing Machine.

Over six hundred thousand Wheeler and Wilson machines are sold in the United States.

Substantial excellence only could have attained to such a result. It is no experiment. It is a machine thoroughly tested by time.

The introduction of one of these machines in the "home circle" Christmas morning would make the "merriest" Christmas.

Machines delivered promptly December 25.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 64 Wood street.

**Buy Your Holiday Furs**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**New Goods and Low Prices.**

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

**Burnett's Cocoaine**

Dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening the most unruly locks.

**Attractive Goods for Holiday Gifts.**

At best prices of the season, now selling at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**Fine Table Cutlery**

At the China store, 100 Wood street.

**Dr. O. W. Holmes**

And many distinguished men recommend *Wholcomb's Asthma Remedy.*

**Selected Stock of Holiday Goods**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**Bohemian Glass Ware**

At the China store, 100 Wood street.

**Royal Baking Powder.**

Sold by all grocers.

**Elegant Furs—Holiday Goods,**

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

**Parian Marble Goods**

At the China store, 100 Wood street.

*FIFTY BARRELS NEW SWEET CIDER,*
At Meyer's, No. 303 Fifth avenue extension.

*THERE IS NO CLASS OF ARTICLES*

That is so sure of being accepted, in the way of Christmas gifts as a nice piece of jewelry. And there is no place in the city at which you are more certain of getting a reliable article at a reasonable figure, than at Mr. C. Terheyden's, the eminent manufacturing jeweler, No. 54 Fifth avenue. Look through his stock before you select your presents.

*FIFTY BARRELS NEW SWEET CIDER,*
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## SANITARY MATTERS.

**Meeting of the Board of Health—Resignation of Two Members, and the Physician to the Hospital—Presentation of Reports—Routine Business.**

The Board of Health held a special meeting on Saturday evening, in the office of the Board, City Building.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Bulford was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health officer read his report which has already been published. The Health officer then stated that for the week ending December 23d, only nine cases of small pox had been reported.

Mr. Arnott, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee waited on the Finance Committee of City Councils and asked for an appropriation of $6,000. The Committee recommended to Councils that the appropriation be made, which was accordingly done. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Williams read a communication from Crosby Gray, Health Officer of the Pittsburgh Board of Health, extending an invitation to the members of the Board to be present at a meeting to be held in City Hall, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of having a County Health Officer appointed. The invitation was accepted.

Dr. Leasure presented a report showing that since the 13th of November 36 patients have been removed to the hospital. Of this number 7 have died and 13 have been discharged. Of the remaining 16, 12 will be ready to leave the hospital within the next ten days. The number of attendants have been reduced to an hospital steward, a male nurse, a female cook, a female nurse and a washerwoman.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Dr. Leasure then presented his resignation as a physician to the hospital, stating that it interfered too much with his private practice. The resignation was accepted and Dr. Campbell appointed.

Mr. Arnott moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Dr. Leasure, and obtain his bill for services rendered. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Arrott, Barker and Hanna were appointed.

Mr. Arnott moved that the salary of the Assistant Health Officer, Alex. Hanna, be fixed at one hundred dollars a month, commencing with the 8th of November. Carried.

A number of bills amounting to $1,117 72 were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment. Bills to the amount of $876 72 were presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Arrott moved that warrants be drawn in favor of the Health Officers and employees at the Hospital, amounting to $98 54. Carried.

Mr. Arrott now presented his resignation, giving as a reason that he had been treated disrespectfully by some members of the Finance Committee of City Councils.

Mr. Jones said that his object in attending the meeting was to tender his resignation, as he felt that Councils did not appreciate the services rendered by the Board, and from the recommendation of the Finance Committee in their report to Councils, learned that Councils intend to "annihilate" the Board.

The resignations were accepted and will take effect January 1st, 1872.

On motion the Health officer was instructed to prepare a report for presentation at the special meeting of Councils to be held on the 29th instant. The resignation of all the members of the Board will accompany the report.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening next.

## CHRISTMAS.

**A Word of Advice to Young Men—Where to to Dine.**

There are doubtless many young men in the city to-day who have not made arrangements for dinner, and are perhaps regretting the fact, but if they will take the advice here offered gratuitously, and act upon it, every one of them will consider himself fortunate in the immediate consummation of dinner arrangements. There is an institution in this city intended to meet the wants of such persons, where dinners are served at short notice, and such dinners as are ordered served at such establishments. Everything is prepared in a home-like manner, and the cooking done in the very highest style of the art, and everything about the establishment is in the most perfect order.

We refer of course to the Opera House Saloon, which although a new establishment is decidedly the most popular of its character in the city. Mr. George E. Heiman, the gentlemanly proprietor, being familiar with the business, has during the short time he has been conducting the establishment, fully demonstrated his ability to cater successfully to a discriminating but appreciative public and has made for himself a host of friends. To-day Mr. Heineman will give his patrons a dinner that will do honor to his culinary skill, and we would advise as many of our readers as can conveniently do so to drop in about the dinner hours and try the Opera House Dining Rooms dinner. They will not regret it as it will be equal to any dinner served in the city. The attendance will be large, as all of the tables all being new, and the bar is supplied with the choicest liquors.

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